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SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW 1987

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Division's major function is to provide timely statistics on the labor market for the state, counties, and sub-state areas.

The roots of the Labor Market Information Division go back to April 16, 1937, when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the division compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of Unemployment Compensation. The division began collecting new, more timely employment data in 1949, when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor has resulted in many new improved data resources over the years, such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

During its 50 years of existence, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates requiring labor market statistics and analysis, most recently the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

The LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided to the agency's operational divisions, and labor market information is developed for use by individuals, private industry, and the government sector.

The LMI Division annually publishes the South Carolina Labor Market Review (LMR) as a comprehensive source of a wide variety of labor market information.

The LMR can be used by planners in all areas of public and private economic and human resource development, as well as individuals seeking information on the state's economy and labor market. Included in the LMR is information on such topics as the state economy; characteristics of the population and labor force; analysis of employment and unemployment; and income and education patterns.

The Appendix section of this report contains a list of specific types of information available through the Labor Market Information division. Also provided in the Appendix is a glossary of commonly used terms and acronyms related to labor market programs and data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Publication of the South Carolina Labor Market Review was coordinated by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Unit.

Please direct comments, questions, or requests for further information concerning this report to Vicki Boylston, Labor Market Information supervisor, at (803) 737-2660.

GEOGRAPHY AND AREA STATISTICS

A LOOK AT "THE PALMETTO STATE"

South Carolina, known as the "Palmetto State," is one of the southeastern Atlantic Coast states. It is bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and has a 186-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Roughly triangular in shape, South Carolina covers 31,055 square miles and is the 40th largest state in terms of land area.

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. As part of the rapidly growing Sunbelt area, the state is experiencing population growth above the average for all states. A 20.5% increase in the state population was realized over the 1970-1980 period. All of South Carolina's 46 counties had population increases during this ten-year period, with the exception of McCormick County which experienced a small 2% decline. Population density per square mile in the state jumped from 85.7 in 1970 to 103.4 in 1980. The state population is expected to continue to increase during the 1980's, probably slightly faster than during the 1970's. Provisional population projections from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) would give the state a ranking of 26 among all states in terms of population.

South Carolina has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as designated by the Census Bureau according to their size and commuting patterns. With a population of 570,210, the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (comprised of Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties) is the largest of the MSA's. This MSA is located in the northwestern-most area of the state and is highly industrialized. The Charleston MSA (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties) is second largest, with 430,462. This area is on the state's central coast and is a major center for commercial shipping. The third largest MSA is Columbia (Richland and Lexington Counties) with 409,925. Located in the heart of the state, this area includes the state capital and is the center of state governmental affairs.

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston, and Columbia were the only MSA's in the state. After 1980 Census figures were tabulated, the areas of Anderson County (population 133,235) and Florence County (population 110,163) also were designated as MSA's. The Anderson MSA is located adjacent to Greenville in the highly industrialized northwestern section of the state. The Florence MSA is situated in the eastern segment of the state, which is a major agricultural region.

South Carolina also has two other counties that are part of MSA's crossing state lines. With a population of 105,625, Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina MSA. York County, with a population of 106,720, is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina MSA.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATIISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION		CHANGE 1970-80	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

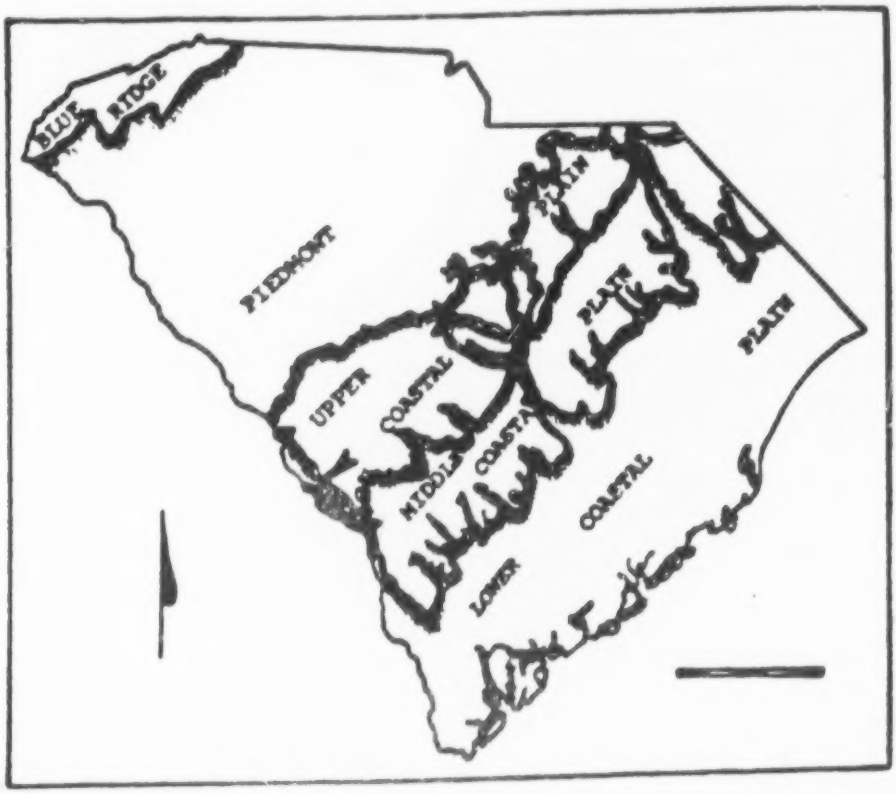
NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.
2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census
4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Geographically, South Carolina is comprised of three major divisions. In the northwestern corner, known as the Applachian region, the Blue Ridge Mountains give the state its highest elevations. At the base of the mountains is the Piedmont, a region of rolling hills and valleys which descends to the broad, flat Coastal Plain (lowlands) area. The Coastal Plain region, which comprises about two thirds of the state, extends to the Atlantic Coast. Here the land disperses into many small off-shore islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



The Palmetto State offers many geographical assets to its residents and visitors. Only 250 miles separate the mountains and the seashore, making both very accessible to vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits, and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has a generally mild, humid climate throughout the year, with four distinct seasons. Winter brings an average snowfall accumulation in the northwestern part of the state of 2 inches. This dwindles to an average of 0.1 inch in the southeastern part of the state. Mid-winter temperatures average 45 F, while mid-summer temperatures are around 85 - 90 F. Average monthly precipitation in the state ranges from 3.82 inches in the north central region of the state to 5.76 inches in the mountain area.

Quick, easy travel within and through the Palmetto State is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which include I-20, I-26, I-77, I-95, and I-85. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK

U.S.

The United States economy is closing in on its fifth year of recovery from the 1981-82 recession. Its duration now exceeds five of the eight recoveries since World War II.

The expansion's pace picked up only slightly over the past year. Real Gross National Product (GNP) grew 2.2% from the first quarter of 1986 to the first quarter of 1987. Employment increased 2.6% from April 1986 to April 1987, or about 112 million.

The outlook for the rest of the year is for sluggish but steady growth. The Index of Leading Economic Indicators has been rising almost every month for a year. However, the gains have not been substantial enough to signal robust growth.

Industrial production has shown signs of improvement. Nondurable goods have been responsible for the vast majority of the increase. Although benefits were expected from the fall in the dollar's value, the imbalance in foreign trade has prevented this from occurring so far.

While the construction industry has shown modest growth overall, both the residential and nonresidential sectors are beginning to show signs of weakness. The nonresidential side is being hurt by recent industrial overcapacity and office gluts. Residential construction has slowed due to the unsure direction of interest rates.

Consumers, the economy's prime mover, have taken on an increased debt burden. Due to tax law changes, which limit deductibility of interest on loans for autos and other consumer purchases, consumers will become reserved about taking on more debt. Slower income gains and rising prices will contribute to consumer caution and the sluggish growth of the national economy. Despite the change in the Federal Reserve Board's leadership, it should continue to use interest rates in trying to control inflation.

These and other elements could lend volatility to the economic outlook. There will be a close watch on signs pointing to higher inflation or a recession, and on policy responses to those signs. Will improvement in the trade balance translate into inflation, economic growth or both? How will the heavy load of consumer, government and business debt affect future economic activity? Also, how much will the budget deficit be cut and how will a less stimulative fiscal policy affect the economy? Such questions have led many forecasters to hedge their bets on the national economy's course in the near future.

S.C.

Economic expansion in South Carolina has slightly outpaced the recent national trend. Nonfarm employment grew 2.9% from April 1986 to April 1987. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage point to 6.0% over the same period. Although inflation remained low, income grew at a slow pace, realizing a gain of only $1.08 in real weekly earnings to $98.81 from April 1986 to April 1987.

Presently, the state's economic indicators suggest sluggish growth in the state during the remainder of 1987. South Carolina's economic outlook, therefore, should shift to fall more in line with the national outlook.

In the recent past, the manufacturing sector has stymied the South Carolina economy. However, there seems to have been stabilization in this sector and a very slight reversal in its historical trend. While durable-good employment stabilized, nondurable-good employment showed a modest increase of 1.3% from April 1986 to April 1987. Gains in the nondurable sector were led by a recovering textile industry, with a 2.1% growth rate. This turnaround can be attributed to modernization of plants and more efficient, specialized production.

As they have in the past, services and trade led the state's economy in growth. Service employment increased 5.5% from April 1986 to April 1987, while trade grew 3.5% over the same period. These sectors should follow the trend in overall economic activity. Again, tourism should be a boost to service and trade activity, particularly along the coast.

The state's construction industry has moved in contrast to the national trend. Services and tourism have shown positive effects on the nonresidential construction sector. Although residential construction has slowed, the cause cannot be attributed totally to tax law changes. Instead, the slowdown shows the aftershocks of the 1986 home-buying rush created by lower mortgage rates. Income and mortgage rates will continue to represent significant factors in 1987's residential construction activity.

South Carolina's leaders and businesses have shown great initiative in recent years and have implemented innovative economic development efforts across the state. The state has successfully attracted new business and industry to insure a strong industrial base and diversified economy. Growth will be somewhat stronger throughout the state because of these efforts.

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY
1975 - 1980, and 1979 - 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percentage Change from 1975 to 1980		Percentage Change from 1979 to 19	
	Wages	Employment	Wages	Employment
Construction	71.2%	19.2%	62.8%	14.5%
Manufacturing	81.3%	15.2%	40.5%	- 8.5%
Textile Mill Products	54.1%	- 0.2%	6.5%	-26.5%
Apparel and other Textile Products	66.8%	10.9%	27.3%	- 6.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	75.5%	14.7%	61.7%	- 2.5%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	287.7%	124.0%	91.1%	20.6%
Machinery, Except Electrical	111.7%	37.5%	45.1%	- 6.1%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	123.2%	47.2%	58.4%	1.9%
Transportation and Public Utilities	117.8%	34.0%	66.4%	7.3%
Communication	90.9%	21.1%	37.1%	-11.5%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	189.6%	86.9%	107.7%	1.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	76.6%	27.8%	68.1%	25.5%
Wholesale Trade	86.0%	27.3%	61.0%	12.3%
Retail Trade	71.6%	27.9%	72.0%	29.2%
General Merchandise Stores	55.0%	12.9%	39.2%	6.2%
Food Stores	71.2%	26.8%	55.7%	24.3%
Eating and Drinking Places	131.9%	63.9%	110.3%	57.0%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	77.5%	23.9%	94.2%	26.3%
Banking	75.2%	24.8%	81.6%	13.2%
Services	100.9%	37.6%	110.7%	40.2%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	87.0%	23.4%	82.6%	31.3%
Business Services	155.3%	76.0%	211.5%	86.5%
Health Services	121.0%	43.3%	110.0%	34.3%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, ES-202

TABLE II
WAGES BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE WAGES
1975, 1980, 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Wages 1975	1980	1985
Construction	9.1%	8.4%	8.4%
Manufacturing	48.2%	47.3%	41.9%
Textile Mill Products	18.4%	15.5%	10.8%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8%	3.4%	2.8%
Chemical and Allied Products	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	1.3%	2.8%	3.0%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.7%	4.2%	3.8%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities	6.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Communication	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.4%	2.3%	2.8%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	19.6%	18.7%	19.6%
Wholesale Trade	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%
Retail Trade	12.8%	11.9%	12.9%
General Merchandise Stores	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Food Stores	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Eating and Drinking Places	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5.4%	5.2%	6.1%
Banking	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Services	11.0%	12.0%	15.0%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Business Services	1.2%	1.7%	3.0%
Health Services	3.3%	3.9%	4.8%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information ES-202

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
1975, 1980, 1985
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Employment 1975	1980	1985
Construction	8.9%	7.9%	8.1%
Manufacturing	45.1%	41.9%	35.2%
Textile Mill Products	18.2%	14.7%	10.1%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.5%	5.0%	4.3%
Chemical and Allied Products	3.8%	3.5%	3.1%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.0%	3.4%	2.8%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Transportation and Public Utilities	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Communication	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.3%	24.1%	26.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%
Retail Trade	18.2%	18.7%	21.5%
General Merchandise Stores	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%
Food Stores	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	3.7%	5.0%	6.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4.9%	4.9%	5.4%
Banking	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Services	13.3%	14.7%	17.7%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Business Services	1.8%	2.7%	3.8%
Health Services	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information ES-202

S.C. PLANT OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS AND CLOSINGS
1986

During 1986, a total of 54 new plants were announced in South Carolina. Expected employment from the 54 plants is 5,204. Gaining the most announced jobs were Fairfield County (1,200 in one plant), Spartanburg County (893 in seven plants), Chester County (850 in three plants), and Greenville County (478 in seven plants).

Also announced were 31 expansions of existing plants. Of those 31, 20 were expected to add a total of 1,325 jobs. Greenville County had the most announced jobs (321 in two plants), followed by York County (230 in three plants), and Richland County (200 in three plants).

A total of 44 plant closings were announced in the state in 1986. However, all of these plants may not have actually shut down completely by the end of the year. Some may have kept a "skeleton crew" of employees, while others may have been able to maintain some level of operation through employment/production adjustment or diversification. These plant closings were expected to result in a loss of 2,758 jobs in the state. Of the announced shutdowns, 11 were in the textile or apparel industry with 1,381 jobs lost. Losing the most jobs due to announced closings were Spartanburg County (516 in seven plants), Newberry County (390 in one plant), Marion County (367 in two plants), Laurens County (322 in two plants), and Florence County (282 in three plants).

These 1986 developments reflect the efforts by officials and administrators to bring new, diversified businesses into South Carolina. Among the plants announcing a closing in 1986, job losses averaged 63 per plant. Among new or expanded plants with announced employment, expected jobs were 77 per plant.

NEW PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA-1986

COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Aeroquip Corp.	Lancaster	90	Hose Fittings
Amalia Food Products	Columbia	40	Food Packaging
American House Spinning	Abbeville	150	Yarn
Anchor Swan Corp.	Greer	100	AC Hose Assembly
Barrett & Blandford Assoc.	Anderson	40	Optical Components
Bendix Electric Power	Orangeburg	170	Electronic Assembly
Bowater Carolina Co.	Jonesville	*	Wood Chips
Bowman Inc.	Bowman	100	Mens Sportswear
Carolina Neon Inc.	Lexington	3	Neon Glass
Carolina Refractories	Conway	4	Refractories
Carolina Stick Corp.	Anderson	6	Paper Sticks
Carroll Industries	Manning	50	Kitchen Cabinets
Dana Corp.	Lugoff	*	Automotive Parts
Dana Corp.	Greenville	125	Hydraulic Pumps
DECO Knight Industries	Saluda	115	Ladies Jeans
Duraco Products of SC	Union	18	Macrame Hangers
Eastern Motorcycle Parts	Blackville	25	Motorcycle Parts
Graphic Arts	Fountain Inn	125	Printing
Greenwood Plating Co.	Greenwood	20	Electroplating
H.W. Baker Linen Co.	Greenville	50	Terry Cloth Bath Products
Hickory Grove Inc.	Hickory Grove	60	Liquid Wood Preservation
Hoke Inc.	Spartanburg	170	Metalworking
Holmberg Electronics	Inman	40	Electronic Connectors
Homer Products Internl.	McColl	125	Glass Panels
IMG South	Lake City	200	French Fry Machines
J & W Industries	Chester	25	Work Shirts
J P Stevens & Co.	Olanta	110	Carpet Fibers
Kamlar Mfg. Co.	Florence	100	Tree Bark
Kaufman Co.	Greenville	15	Packaging Equipment
Kingston Metal Specialt.	West Columbia	50	Fabricate Sheet Metal
Mack Truck Inc.	Winnsboro	1,200	Truck Assembly
Marlboro Component Co.	Clio	50	Laminated Boards
Maxus Inc.	Sumter	45	Plastic Panels
MECO Holding USA	Rock Hill	27	Electronic Components
Medical Textiles Inc.	Greenwood	150	Gauze
Metokote Corp.	Sumter	25	Protective Coatings
NN Ball & Roller Co.	Walterboro	12	Precision Steel Balls
New Castle Knitwear Mfg.	Spartanburg	50	Liz Clairborne Sweatr.
Owens/Corning Fiberglass	Duncan	48	Mfgr. Machines
Perryman Wood Products	Greenville	8	Architectural Woodwork
Pillsbury Chemical & Oil	Clover	20	Indus Mach. Lubricants
Pirelli Cable Corp.	Lexington	120	Research & Development
Pringle Electrical Mfg.	Spartanburg	25	Electrical Switches
Scott-Bah Inc.	Richburg	25	Concrete Pipe
Shannon Mfg. Co.	Allendale	225	Ladies Slacks
Snyder Tank Corp.	Chester	35	Assemble Fuel Tanks
Southeastern Modular Systems	Mullins	150	Modular Buildings
Structo-Fab Inc.	Pacolet	60	Hoods for Trucks
Thompson Mach. Tool & Htg.	Greenwood	3	Metalworking
Tobul Accumulators	Bamberg	100	Accumulators
Westinghouse Air Brake	Greer	500	Braking Systems
Westport Home Fashions	Greer	55	Bedspreads
Whispering Pines S'Wear	Pageland	70	Mens Shirts
Wire Tech Industries	Bennettsville	75	Wire Products

* No employment reported or capital investment only
SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, December 1986

EXPANSION OF EXISTING PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1986

NAME OF COMPANY	S.C. LOCATION	EMPLOY	PRODUCT
Allied Auto Bendix	Sumter	50	Auto Brake Assembly
Amida Industries	Rock Hill	60	Floodlighting Towers
American Fiber & Fin	Newberry	*	Gauze
AQ Industries Inc	Timmonsville	*	Tricot Fabrics
Carolina East Furniture	Spartanburg	*	Upholstered Furniture
Conbraco Industries	Conway	30	Teflon Seals
Craig Industries	Lamar	100	Apparel
Dispoz-O-Plastics	Foutain Inn	21	Disposable Tableware
Dyplast Foam Industries	Starr	27	Insulation
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	F & H Area
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	N Tridium Loading
E I DuPont de Nemours	Aiken	*	Fuel Production
EMS American Grilon	Sumter	20	Polymers
Glen Manufacturing Inc	Sumter	30	Womens Apparel
Guardian Fence Supplies	Columbia	*	Wire Fencing
Hebron Textiles Inc	Cades	100	T-Shirts
Kingstree Knitwear	Kingstree	35	T-Shirts
Kitchen Aid Inc	Columbia	200	Disposers
Log Cabin Furn & Mfg Co	Seneca	16	Furniture
Paragon Plastics Co	Union	25	Extruded Tubes
Raycord Co Inc	Spartanburg	*	Shirts
Rockwell International	York	90	Truck Axles
Spring City Knitting Co	Gaffney	40	Knitting Cloth
Springs-Grace Finishing	Lancaster	*	Finishing Fabric
Springs-Riverlawn	Fort Lawn	30	Bedspreads
Stablex SC	Rock Hill	80	Haz. Waste Treatment
State-Record Co.	Columbia	*	Newspapers
Stone Mfg. Woodside Plt.	Greenville	300	Apparel
Sun Publishing Co.	Myrtle Beach	*	Newspapers
Union Carbide Corp.	Lugoff	50	Air Separation
Union Color & Chemical	Union	20	Pigment Color

* No employment reported or capital investment only

SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, December 1986

ANNOUNCED PLANT CLOSINGS-1986

COMPANY	CITY/TOWN	EMPLOY	INDUSTRY
A S I Fittings Div (H&R IND)	Greenville	11	Pipe Fittings
Aiken Packaging Inc.	Aiken	7	Contract Packaging
Atlantic Soft Drink Co.	Spartanburg	122	Soft Drinks
Bloomsburg Mills Inc.	Abbeville	35	Apparel Fabrics
Burnett Machine Works	Mauldin	10	Mach., Exc. Electric
Carolina Chemical Serv. Inc.	North	6	Ind Water Treat Chemicals
Carolina Chemicals Inc.	West Columbia	21	AGR Pesticides
Carolina Fertilizer & Chem.	Santee	4	AGR Chemicals
Creative Recreations Inc.	Myrtle Beach	25	Fiberglass Fabrication
Damon International	Newberry	390	Mens Shirts
Darlington Roller Mills	Darlington	3	Flour
Darrah Industries Inc.	Conway	3	Transportation
Dinnerbell Foods Inc.	Columbia	94	Meat Processing
Dubois Dyeing Co. Inc. (STEM)	Johnsonville	25	Space Print Yarns
Excel Manufacturing	West Columbia	15	Rubber, Misc Plastic
Exxon Entrp Materials Div.	Fountain Inn	132	R & D
F C Howell & Sons	Andrews	16	Furniture Squares
Federal Tool Co. Inc.	Folly Beach	6	Tool Design & Mfg.
Gault Fish Co. Inc.	Beaufort	33	Seafood
Harnischfegar Corp.	Simpsonville	150	Mach., Exc. Electric
Homes & Land R E Advertising	Myrtle Beach	4	Publication
Imperial Casket Co.	Batesburg	40	Misc.
Inman Feed Mill Inc.	Inman	5	Animal Feed
Johnsonville Mfg. Co.	Johnsonville	119	Ladies Sportswear
K H Knitting	Spartanburg	24	Knitted Fabrics
Krapfel Industries	Moncks Corner	50	Rubber, Misc Plastic
Laurens Shirt Corp.	Laurens	190	Apparel
Lipe Clutch Products	Roebuck	40	Remfged Clutch Assemb.
Livermore, H F Corp.	Taylors	8	Textile Mach. Parts
Meares Electrical Co. Inc.	Pelzer	2	Indus Control Panels
Milliken & Co-Armitage Plant	Greer	250	Textured Yarns
Mullins Leaf Tobacco Co. Inc.	Mullins	157	Redried Leaf Tobacco
Oceana Corp.	Darlington	13	Steel Fabrication
Onslow Candy Co.	Charleston	5	Candy/Cookies
Palmetto Spinning Corp.	Olanta	138	Carpet/Indus Yarn
Raycord Co.	Spartanburg	70	Apparel
Royster Palmetto Co.	Cameron	40	Bulk Fertilizer Mixing
Ruff N Ready Mfg. Co.	Greenville	10	Fish/Hunt Supplies
Siddall, George F Co. Inc.	Roebuck	5	Sizing & Finish Compound
Southern Screen Engraving Inc.	Lancaster	70	Textile Printing Screens
Stone Manufacturing	Salem	140	Apparel
Swedfor Inc.	Summerville	0	Textile
Tru-Tech Inc.	Marion	210	Mach., Exc. Electric
York Casket Co.	Leesville	60	Misc.
44 Plants closed 1986		2,758	Jobs lost in 1986

SOURCE: Information Resource Center, South Carolina State Development Board, Dec. 1986

STATE AND NATIONAL TRENDS

WHAT IS LABOR MARKET INFORMATION?

For 50 years, "labor market information," or "LMI", has been a "household" term around the S.C. Employment Security Commission. But just what is LMI? Who uses it? How is it used?

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, labor market information "describes the dynamics of employment opportunities and the work force. It is obtained by measuring and evaluating the various factors that influence the supply of and demand for workers in a specific geographic area." More simply speaking, LMI includes data that help to measure changes taking place in the world of work.

There are three major components of labor market information:

-- labor force information - data on employment, unemployment and characteristics of the population

-- occupational information - characteristics of occupations and jobs

-- placement assistance information - used in job search activities

Who Develops LMI?

The Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission is the primary producer in our state. In fact, the majority of all state and local labor market data in the country are developed by the 54 state employment security agencies. Much of the data are produced through statistical programs they operate in coordination with agencies of the U.S. Department of Labor.

At the state level, data are collected on such matters as employment, unemployment, hours worked and wages earned, and occupational projections. Experienced labor market analysts and statisticians in the states analyze and distribute the data that are collected. These data are also supplemented with additional statistical information, such as that provided by the Census Bureau.

At the national level, labor market data are developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Much of this national information is used for program management purposes and in the allocation of federal funds.

How is LMI Used?

At the state and local level, public and private sector employers are among the biggest users of LMI. Employers need to be aware of such things as local demographics, labor force characteristics, area labor supply and demand, local wage rates, and changes occurring in the state, local and national economies. In response to these needs, LMI plays an important role in keeping business and industry planners aware of their environments in order to thrive in a world of intense competition.

Job seekers represent another important LMI user group. This group includes students or recent graduates planning lifetime careers, new residents or those considering relocation, adults wishing to change careers, and dislocated workers who must seek jobs in new industries. These people all have different needs; however, they all require some type of labor market information to make their job search activities successful.

Counselors, planners, and administrators in schools, vocational education, rehabilitation, correctional agencies, and many other settings also can utilize LMI in their daily work activities. These people need to keep abreast of local job opportunities and economic changes in order to effectively serve their clients.

How Can I Learn More About LMI?

In South Carolina, there are numerous regular publications that provide various types of labor market and economic data. These are listed and described in the bi-annual S.C. Labor Market Information Directory. In addition, experienced analysts are available to discuss specific LMI data needs at any time.

For more information, contact the LMI Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission, P.O. Box 995, Columbia, S.C. 29202; (803) 737-2660.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PROGRAMS: WORKING TOGETHER TO KEEP SOUTH CAROLINIANS AT WORK

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 ushered in an era of gloom never before seen in the United States. In the years immediately following the crash, unemployment skyrocketed to 25%. President Hoover tried to remedy the situation by pleading with business leaders to create jobs. He met with little success, and the result was the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 as the 32nd President of the United States.

In 1933, President Roosevelt persuaded Congress to pass the Wagner-Peyser Act creating the United States Employment Service (USES). Its objective was to find jobs for the estimated 13 million workers seeking employment. The Act established a federal-state partnership that exists to this day. The USES occupied the federal role and established minimum standards to ensure a level of consistency among the states. The states were then free to establish procedures for the recruitment and selection of applicants, the solicitation and listing of job orders, and the establishment of administrative offices essential to the operation of the program. Originally, funding for this labor exchange service came from matching federal and state grants. However, the Social Security Act of 1935 changed the procedure.

The number of unemployed continued to grow even after the passage of Wagner-Peyser. As state relief programs continued to fail, a groundswell of support for a federal unemployment insurance program was created. Congress responded by inserting two titles in the Social Security Act of 1935. Titles III and IX of this Act created the present system of Unemployment Insurance (UI) and the UI Trust Fund. Under this system both a federal and a state tax are levied against employers covered by the legislation. The portion collected by the state pays for regular UI benefits. The federal portion is used to pay the administrative costs of the Employment Service (ES) and UI programs.

The Social Security Act also required that all UI benefits be paid through the ES offices. It was felt that, by exposing UI recipients to the job market each time they filed for benefits, their unemployment period would be shortened. This procedure marked the beginning of the work test for UI recipients and sealed the relationship between ES and UI operations.

In South Carolina, the first ES/UI local office opened in 1938. By the end of that year, there were 19 local offices throughout the state. Today ES/UI services are available at 32 full-time offices covering all 46 counties. In the program year just completed, over 130,000 jobs were filled by ES offices in the state. Also, over $130 million dollars were paid out in benefits by UI offices.

Since the days of the Great Depression, the ES and UI programs have performed noble tasks for the people of South Carolina and the nation. With the continued support and cooperation of business and government leaders, these two programs in partnership will continue to help keep South Carolinians, as well as all Americans, from suffering the indignities of unemployment.

More detailed information on recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) activities in the state can be found in Sections VII and VIII. A listing of local offices across the state is provided in the Appendix.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT: AT WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), enacted October 13, 1982, created a new nationwide training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The primary goal of JTPA is to train workers for productive private-sector employment. The various JTPA programs are targeted to help those with special needs, such as youth, unskilled adults, economically disadvantaged individuals, dislocated workers, and others facing serious barriers to employment.

Among the key features of JTPA, which sets it apart from its predecessor CETA, is the direct involvement of the private sector in shaping the training programs. Local areas have a considerable level of flexibility in program planning and administration through their Private Industry Councils (PIC's). The PIC's represent local business leaders, who make up the majority of their memberships. Other PIC members represent education, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the local Employment Service.

In South Carolina, the Employment Security Commission contracts with the Job Training Division of the Governor's Office, Charleston County, and Greenville County for training programs under JTPA. Also, the Employment Security Commission is the administering agent for all JTPA matters for Richland County and the Consortium of Cherokee, Spartanburg, and Union Counties.

In addition, the Employment Security Commission provides the following contractual services for the classroom training, on-the-job training, and work experience programs operated by other contracting state agencies throughout South Carolina: (1) outreach recruitment; (2) eligibility certification; (3) assessment counseling; and (4) initial orientation to JTPA.

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Division of the Employment Security Commission is a provider of data used in JTPA planning and funds allocation. One of the major responsibilities of LMI is the development of primary statistics on labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates for the state, counties and substate areas. The unemployment rates are used for the allocation of federal funds under JTPA and other legislative mandates.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SCOICC)

SCOICC...making a difference all over the state.

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee exists to improve the school-to-work transition for young South Carolinans--the work force on whom our state's economic future must depend.

The SCOICC was first authorized by the 1976 Amendments to the 1963 Vocational Education Act, and operates today under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Educational Act and the Job Training Partnership Act.

Nine state agencies--all involved in one way or another with the school-to-work transition--are brought together in the consortium that is the SCOICC.

SCOICC Members

Statutory Members:
- Employment Security Commission
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Education
- Office of the Governor
- State Development Board

Other Members:
- State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
- Commission on Higher Education
- State Budget and Control Board, Research and Statistical Services
- Department of Social Services

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission is the fiscal agent for SCOICC and S.C.E.S.C. Executive Director, Robert E. David, is SCOICC Chairman.

This consortium's task is not to compile information; rather, it is to coordinate the compilation and use of information to best meet the needs of those preparing for the workplace.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SCOIS)

...SCOIS...clearing up the future for South Carolinians....

A major function of SCOICC is the operation of SCOIS--the South Carolina Occupational Information System. SCOIS is a computerized method of delivering up-to-date career, educational, and occupational information quickly and effectively to the people who need it most.

SCOIS is dedicated to providing students, adults, teachers, and counselors with the information necessary to explore and plan for careers and choose jobs in a logical, systematic way.

SCOIS is available in every county of the state. Over 375 sites throughout the state have access to SCOIS.

...SCOIS...innovative products meet a variety of needs

The past year has seen additions to and enhancement of the SCOIS products that have already done so much for young South Carolinians.

PREP

PREP is an activity book designed to help students assess their interests and abilities as they relate to the world of work. Over 3,000 copies of PREP have been distributed to SCOIS users.

SCOIS Video Overview

An 11-minute video presentation was developed by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission to explain SCOIS.

Its purpose is to provide an awareness of SCOIS and its use in effective career planning. It is also designed to familiarize government leaders, decision-makers, and general audiences with the SCOIS program.

Campus Voice

Over 39,000 copies of Campus Voice, an appealing magazine devoted to educational and career planning, are given free each year to the state's graduating high school seniors. Featured in the magazine are several pages of information about SCOIS.

The Network

To keep guidance counselors and others abreast of SCOIS activities, one thousand of these newsletters are sent out three times a year.

Kaleidoscope of Careers

"Kaleidoscope of Careers" is a new career information video product available free to SCOIS users. It presents a video and narrative overview of 200 occupations with visual presentations of people performing in the various occupations. "Kaleidoscope of Careers" is directed toward career exploration at the upper elementary and middle school levels.

Picking Your Path

"Picking Your Path" is a free career guidance video designed for elementary school children. With assistance from a puppet and a "fun" computer, various career fields are illustrated by people in their workplace who discuss what they do and how they chose their career.

...SCOIS...the cost is small, but the impact is great....

SCOIS Citation Award

Each year, SCOIS presents an annual award in recognition of the local institution which made the most outstanding use of SCOIS services and products during the year.

SCOIS is a program that reaches a large--and growing--number of people, and continues to have a positive impact on South Carolina's economic well-being. For more information, contact Ms. Carol Kososki, SCOICC Director, at (803) 737-2733.

THE PERMANENT MASS LAYOFF & PLANT CLOSING (PMLPC) PROGRAM

The Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing program is conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a standardized approach to identifying and describing the impact of major permanent job cutbacks. Its major features include the following:

(1) the identification of major layoffs and closings through Unemployment Insurance (UI) initial claims filed against the separating employer, with at least 50 initial claims filed against an establishment in a three-week period qualifying as a major layoff;

(2) the use of automated files on businesses and UI claimants to obtain most of the basic demographic and economic characteristics of the firms and individuals;

(3) employer contact to obtain specific information on the nature of the layoff, with all collected information kept strictly confidential;

(4) assessment of the continuing impact of the permanent layoff or plant closing on affected individuals through determination of their monthly UI claims status; and

(5) the identification of the exhaustion of UI benefits by affected workers.

Data collected through the PMLPC program may prove useful to the JTPA program in identifying and planning training for individuals in areas adversely affected by permanent mass layoffs. These data may also be useful in meeting many UI information needs (including legislative) on both the state and national levels.

SOUTH CAROLINA
TRAVEL, TOURISM, AND ENTERTAINMENT

Travel, tourism and entertainment have become a very lucrative component of the South Carolina economy. Nationally, rising incomes and more two-income families have led travel and entertainment spending to rise at an unprecedented rate. Millions of dollars spent on advertising and promotions have lured more of that money to South Carolina. As a result, travel, tourism and entertainment have had a profound impact upon South Carolina's economy.

Employment related to travel, tourism, and entertainment grew by nearly 8,000 jobs between second quarter 1985 and second quarter 1986. A total of 153,330 jobs were attributed to travel, tourism, and entertainment in South Carolina during second quarter 1986, representing 12% of total nonfarm employment in the state.

Total annual payroll in travel, tourism, and entertainment jobs grew $40.9 million from second quarter 1985 to second quarter 1986, reaching a level of $385.6 million.

The following table highlights recent changes in both employment and payroll. For more detailed information, see the recent publication The Travel, Tourism and Entertainment Industry in South Carolina: 1975-1985. This report was released by the Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission in October 1986.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT & TOTAL QUARTERLY PAYROLL IN TRAVEL, TOURISM & ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRIES IN S.C.

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2ND QTR 1985	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2ND QTR 1986	AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT NET CHANGE	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) 2ND QTR 1985	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) 2ND QTR 1986	TOTAL PAYROLL (MILLIONS $) NET CHANGE
DIRECT STATEWIDE*	35,520	37,400	1,880	72.0	80.9	8.9
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION	670	680	10	1.8	2.0	0.2
HOTELS, CAMPS, & OTHER LODGING PLACES	21,060	22,670	1,610	41.1	48.2	7.1
AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	11,600	11,890	290	25.1	26.6	1.5
MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES, ETC.	500	590	90	1.3	1.7	0.4
RECREATIONAL & UTIL. TRAILER DEALERS	180	180	0	0.4	0.5	0.1
FISHING, HUNTING, & TRAPPING	50	50	0	0.0	0.1	0.1
MOTION PICTURES	1,460	1,340	(120)	2.3	1.8	-0.5
GENERAL TRANSPORTATION, INCLUDING AIR	1,930	2,890	960	18.0	57.1	39.1
DIRECT GEOGRAPHIC*	71,070	75,180	4,110	154.6	171.0	16.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	9,050	9,810	760	19.8	21.9	2.1
FOOD STORES	9,310	9,480	170	19.4	21.0	1.6
GIFT, NOVELTY, & SOUVENIR SHOPS	1,520	1,670	150	2.6	3.0	0.5
REAL ESTATE	6,600	7,160	560	24.1	24.6	0.4
REAL EST., INSUR., LOAN. & LAW OFFICES	70	90	20	0.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES TO DWELLINGS	2,600	2,980	380	4.6	5.4	0.7
PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES	1,170	1,440	270	2.0	2.7	0.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONT.-NONRESIDENTIAL	4,280	4,400	120	21.0	22.4	1.4
CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BLDG. CONST.	2,970	3,120	150	11.2	13.0	1.8
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	33,500	35,030	1,530	49.8	56.9	7.1
INDIRECT STATEWIDE*	10,430	11,070	640	35.1	45.2	10.1
LUMBER & OTHER BLDG. MATERIALS DEALERS	1,400	1,490	90	5.2	5.8	0.6
PAINT, GLASS, & WALLPAPER STORES	240	220	(20)	0.8	0.8	0.0
HARDWARE STORES	410	400	(10)	1.0	1.0	0.0
RETAIL NURSERIES, LAWN & GARDEN SUPPLIES	210	220	10	0.4	0.5	0.1
BANKING	2,260	2,270	10	3.2	8.9	5.7
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	2,090	2,350	260	8.9	10.6	1.7
INSURANCE	1,420	1,500	80	6.8	7.7	0.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, & SERVICES	980	1,050	70	3.9	4.4	0.5
ADVERTISING	380	360	(20)	1.9	1.8	-0.1
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, & GARAGES	1,040	1,210	170	3.1	3.7	0.6
INDIRECT GEOGRAPHIC*	28,390	29,680	1,290	82.9	88.5	5.6
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	2,530	2,620	90	5.5	5.7	0.2
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	3,580	3,900	320	7.4	8.3	0.9
FURNITURE, HOME FURNISH., & EQUIP. STORES	2,910	2,960	50	8.7	8.9	0.2
DRUG STORES	1,620	1,640	20	4.0	4.2	0.3
LIQUOR STORES	400	490	90	0.7	0.8	0.1
MISC. SHOPPING GOODS STORES	1,780	2,010	230	4.0	4.6	0.6
FUEL & ICE DEALERS	400	410	10	1.0	1.0	0.0
RETAIL STORES, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	1,080	1,070	(10)	2.2	2.3	0.1
HOLDING & OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	230	200	(30)	1.1	0.8	-0.2
LAUNDRY, CLEANING, ETC.	1,790	1,830	40	3.6	3.9	0.4
BEAUTY SHOPS	730	790	60	1.4	1.5	0.1
BARBER SHOPS	130	130	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MAILING, REPRODUCTION, CLERICAL SHOPS	160	160	0	0.1	0.1	0.0
EQUIP. RENTAL & LEASING SERVICES	390	600	210	1.0	1.7	0.6
HOSPITALS	2,890	3,000	110	12.4	11.5	-0.8
LEGAL SERVICES	1,180	1,270	90	5.7	7.0	1.4
ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL, & SURVEYING	2,160	2,330	170	11.3	12.6	1.2
ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, & BOOKKEEPING	840	860	20	3.3	3.6	0.3
GENERAL BLDG. CONTRACTORS-RESIDENTIAL	3,590	3,410	(180)	9.7	9.9	0.1
STATE TOTAL	145,410	153,330	7,920	344.6	385.6	40.9

*DIRECT STATEWIDE - Industries that are directly impacted by T/T/E anywhere in the state

*DIRECT GEOGRAPHIC - Industries that are directly impacted by T/T/E in certain areas of the state, such as resort areas, but have no relationship to T/T/E in other nonresort areas of the state

*INDIRECT STATEWIDE - Industries that are indirectly impacted by T/T/E through the state

*INDIRECT GEOGRAPHIC - Industries that are indirectly affected by T/T/E in certain areas of the state

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

GEOGRAPHIC/OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
UNITED STATES--SOUTHEAST REGION--SOUTH CAROLINA

The following tables take a look at the states where workers are located by major occupational category in the Southeast region. These tables are based on data the Bureau of Labor Statistics collected through the 1980 census. These data show a state-by-state guide to the labor force for 200 occupations. For this publication, occupations were combined into eight broad occupational categories.

Table A is a guide for the labor force in the Southeast region. It shows employment for each occupational category in the United States, the Southeast region, and the states within the Southeast region.

Table B shows the ratio of the work force in the Southeast region to that of the work force in the nation. Table C reflects the distribution of employment in South Carolina. Table D looks at the ratio of South Carolina's employment in each category to that of the Southeast region. Finally, Table E shows the ratio of South Carolina's employment in each category to that of the nation.

THE TEXTILE MILL PICTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA: A FORMER GIANT IN DECLINE

Interest in the manufacture of textile products in South Carolina began as early as the mid-1800's. At this point in the state's history, "cotton was king" among major money crops in an economy dominated by agriculture. With the upheaval of the Civil War in the 1860's, however, the need for a more stable economic base became evident. The effects of the war, as well as competition from new farms in the West, were cutting South Carolina's agricultural profits. At the same time, the wave of industrialization was sweeping across the nation. Investors and industrialists were very much interested in bringing the textile industry to the South, where operating costs were cheaper.

The textile industry was particularly suited to South Carolina because of the ready supply of cheap cotton. Also, the farmers who suffered declining profits became a source of cheap labor. The development of hydroelectric power around 1900 resulted in an easy form of energy to run textile mills. Thus, the textile industry in the state became established and grew increasingly more profitable. As textiles grew, northern capitalists were inspired to invest in the state, and their involvement resulted in even more growth. By 1925, South Carolina was the top cotton goods producer in the country.

As textiles grew, many other manufacturing industries, often related to textiles, sprang up in the state. These included synthetic fibers, apparel, chemicals and machinery. By 1932, about fifty years after the state's industrial growth began, manufacturing surpassed agriculture as the primary source of employment and revenue in South Carolina.

Through the 1970's, manufacturing in general, and textiles in particular, continued to dominate the state's economy. During the '70's, manufacturing accounted for over one third of the state's total employment. Textiles alone comprised around 15% of total state employment during most of the decade.

But in recent years, South Carolina's manufacturing growth has slowed, as the state's economic base has begun to become more diversified. Retail trade and services have become the primary contributors to employment growth. A major factor in the manufacturing slowdown has been the decline of the state's former mainstay, textiles. Many conditions in the national economy in recent years have had an adverse effect on the textile industry. These include competition from foreign imports, new types of manufacturing equipment, and legislation concerning foreign trade and production safety standards.

By 1986, the manufacturing share of total state employment was down to 27%. Textiles, still the major component of the state's manufacturing industry, had declined to comprise only 8% of total employment. And the outlook for the future of the state's textile mill industry is not promising. Projections to 1990 show a 13% decline in the textile mill products sector from its 1986 employment level. The related apparel and other textile products sector is projected to experience a 3% decline over the same period. The manufacturing industry as a whole is expected to experience only minimal employment growth of 1% over the 1986-90 period. Meanwhile, fast-placed expansion in the services and retail trade sectors is forecast to continue, with predicted employment gains of 26% and 20%, respectively. All this points to a picture of continued diversification and drastically weakened manufacturing dominance in the South Carolina economy, and signals the end of the "textile mill era" in the state.

The following tables present a review of textile mill employment in South Carolina from 1980 to the present.

Industry Employment as a Percent of Total Employment
in South Carolina

Period	Employment As A Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment			Employment As A Percent of Manufacturing Emp.	
	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	32.97	11.51	3.90	34.92	11.84
1981	32.61	11.07	3.92	33.95	12.03
1982	31.35	10.11	3.91	32.26	12.49
1983	30.47	9.53	3.97	31.29	13.04
1984	29.91	8.93	3.89	29.86	13.01
1985	28.19	8.10	3.44	28.74	12.21
1986	28.11	8.01	3.44	28.52	12.25
1987					
--Jan.	27.07	7.70	3.35	28.43	12.36
--Feb.	26.90	7.66	3.35	28.46	12.45
--Mar.	26.70	7.59	3.30	28.42	12.35
--Apr.	26.43	7.54	3.25	28.52	12.31
--May	26.29	7.49	3.24	28.49	12.33

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

Nonagricultural Employment Index for Industries
in South Carolina
January, 1980=100.0

Period	Total Nonagricultural Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	101.0	98.1	96.0	101.1
1981	101.6	97.7	93.0	102.3
1982	98.7	91.2	82.5	99.1
1983	101.0	90.7	79.6	102.9
1984	107.2	94.5	79.1	107.0
1985	110.1	91.5	73.7	97.2
1986	110.3	91.4	73.1	97.5
1987				
--Jan.	114.2	91.1	72.6	98.0
--Feb.	114.9	91.1	72.7	98.7
--Mar.	116.0	91.3	72.7	98.0
--Apr.	117.2	91.3	73.0	97.8
--May	117.9	91.4	73.0	98.0

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

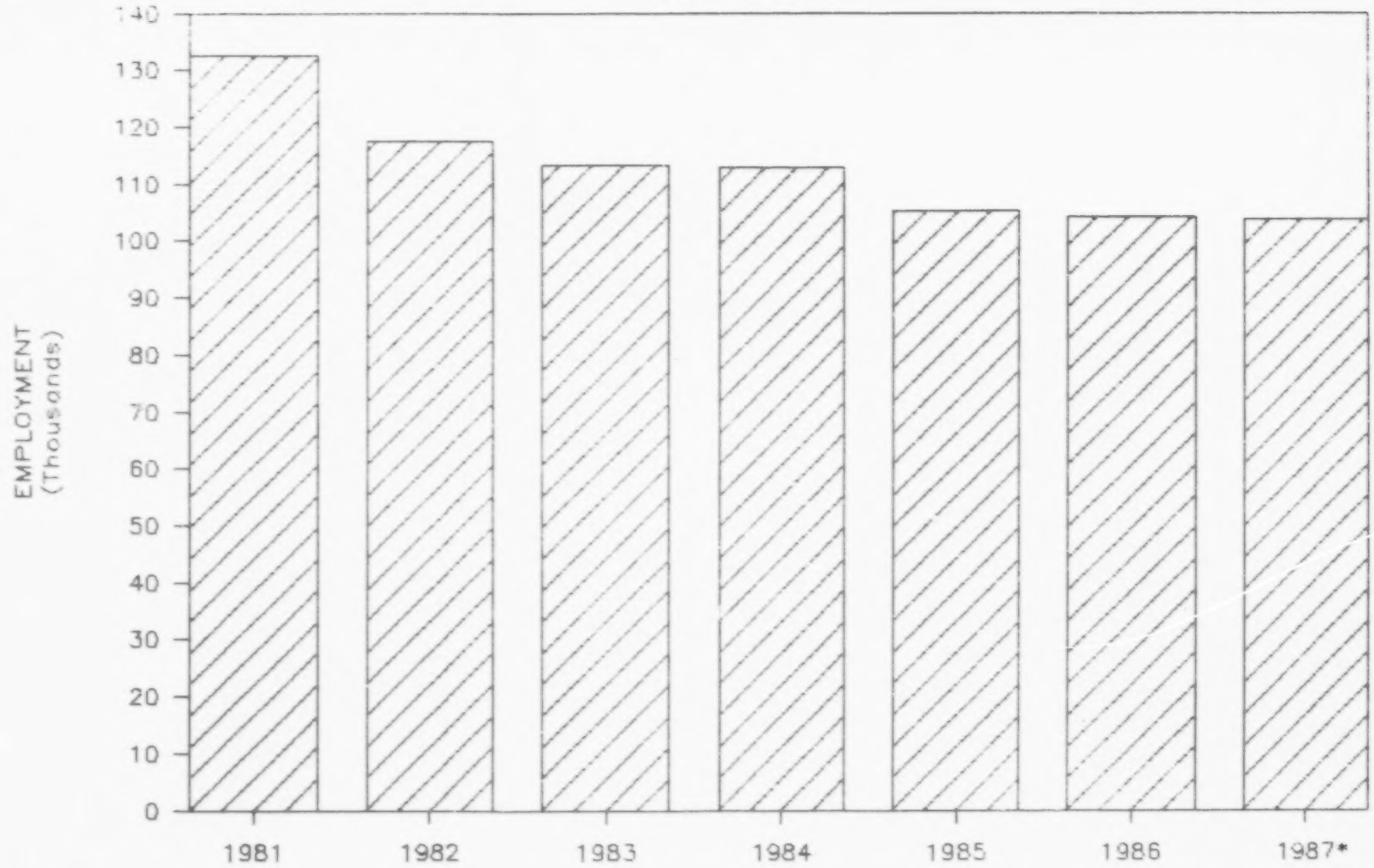
Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Total Nonag. Employment	Manufacturing	Textile Mill Products	Apparel and Other Textile Products
1980	1,188,758	391,892	136,858	46,383
1981	1,196,450	390,183	132,458	46,942
1982	1,162,317	364,333	117,525	45,500
1983	1,188,958	362,317	113,367	47,233
1984	1,262,525	377,567	112,758	49,133
1985	1,296,200	365,400	105,000	44,600
1986	1,299,133	365,125	104,117	44,733
1987				
--Jan.	1,344,700	364,000	103,500	45,000
--Feb.	1,353,200	364,000	103,600	45,300
--Mar.	1,365,100	364,500	103,600	45,000
--Apr.	1,380,100	364,700	104,000	44,900
--May	1,388,600	365,100	104,000	45,000
All-time High	1,388,600 May, 1987	404,500 June, 1979	160,600 November, 1973	50,700 March, 1984
All-time Low	425,300 January, 1947	193,500 July, 1949	102,000 July, 1986	7,900 July, 1947

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

Textile Mill Products Employment in S.C

1981–1987



* Average for year through May

Major Components of Textile Mill Products
Industry Employment in South Carolina

Period	Weaving Mills, Cotton		Weaving Mills, Synthetics		Knitting Mills		Textile Finishing, Except Wool		Yarn and Thread Mills	
	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles	Employment	% of Textiles
1980	40833	29.84	44158	32.27	11283	8.24	18342	13.40	10800	7.89
1981	38992	29.44	42233	31.88	10592	8.00	17975	13.57	10400	7.85
1982	34450	29.31	36375	30.95	8558	7.28	17117	14.56	9625	8.19
1983	33133	29.23	33750	29.77	8283	7.31	16317	14.39	9992	8.81
1984	33050	29.31	33483	29.69	7850	6.96	15850	14.06	9883	8.76
1985	29200	27.31	30800	29.33	8100	7.71	14800	14.10	9300	8.86
1986	27200	26.12	30000	28.31	9000	8.64	15000	14.41	9300	8.93
1987										
--Jan.	27000	26.09	30000	28.99	9000	8.70	15300	14.78	9400	9.08
--Feb.	27100	26.16	30000	28.96	8900	8.59	15300	14.77	9500	9.17
--Mar.	27200	26.25	29800	28.76	9000	8.69	15300	14.77	9400	9.07
--Apr.	27200	26.15	29800	28.65	9000	8.65	15300	14.71	9500	9.13
--May	27300	26.25	29800	28.65	9000	8.65	15300	14.71	9300	8.94

	Weaving Mills, Cotton	Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Knitting Mills	Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Yarn and Thread Mills
All-time High	86,500 January, 1958	49,000 August, 1974	15,600 August, 1973	22,900 December, 1973	13,900 June, August, 1974
All-time Low	26,700 October, 1986	29,600 December, 1986	7,300 Nov., Dec., 1984	14,400 May, July, 1985	5,000 January, 1958

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI/CES

TABLE A
STATE-BY-STATE GUIDE OF THE WORK FORCE
IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION
(THOUSANDS)

	All Occupations	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	Sales	Administrative Support	Craft & Kindred	Operative	Service	Laborer	Farming, Forestry & Fishing
United States	97639.4	24653.2	8193.4	14314.6	12585.2	12850.3	12055.3	4384.9	2707.6
Southeast	16018.0	3589.0	1366.5	2129.6	1283.5	2546.2	1932.2	837.7	490.0
Florida	4002.3	1003.6	423.9	583.6	315.0	356.5	552.7	177.4	118.9
North Carolina	2607.9	539.1	193.5	319.4	215.2	539.6	283.8	143.4	86.0
Georgia	2335.8	537.1	198.4	327.7	170.6	374.4	270.7	122.6	65.1
Tennessee	1914.9	420.2	154.7	252.0	147.3	345.2	222.7	106.1	48.3
Alabama	1511.9	329.1	119.5	193.3	125.8	264.8	173.3	93.5	39.2
Kentucky	1388.0	284.0	106.3	177.5	119.5	232.2	170.3	70.6	60.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	1320.0	278.7	100.1	162.6	111.5	266.5	146.5	72.1	31.4
Mississippi	937.2	197.2	70.1	113.5	78.6	167.0	112.2	52.0	40.9

States are ranked according to population size

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B
SOUTHEAST OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS)

	National Employment	Southeastern Employment	Ratio of Southeast Employment to National Employment
All Occupations	97639.4	16018.0	16.4
Professional, Technical and Managerial	24653.2	3589.0	14.6
Sales	8193.4	1366.5	16.7
Administrative Support	14314.6	2129.6	14.9
Craft & Kindred	12585.2	1283.5	10.2
Operative	12850.3	2546.2	19.8
Service	12055.3	1932.2	16.0
Laborer	4384.9	837.7	19.1
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2707.6	490.0	18.1

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE C
DISTRIBUTION OF S.C. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
(THOUSANDS)

	S.C. OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT
Total All Occupations	1320.0	100.00
Professional, Technical & Managerial	278.7	21.1
Sales	100.1	7.6
Administrative Support	162.6	12.3
Craft and Kindred	111.5	8.5
Operatives	266.5	20.2
Services	146.5	11.1
Laborers	72.1	5.5
Farming, Forestry & Fishing	31.4	2.4

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D
SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO REGION
(THOUSANDS)

	Southeast Employment	South Carolina Employment	Ratio of S.C. Employment to Region
All Occupations	16018.0	1320.0	8.2
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	3589.0	278.7	7.8
Sales	1366.5	100.1	7.3
Administrative Support	2129.6	162.6	7.6
Craft & Kindred	1283.5	111.5	8.7
Operatives	2546.2	266.5	10.5
Services	1932.2	146.5	7.6
Laborers	837.7	72.1	8.6
Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	490.0	31.4	6.4

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE E
SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARED TO NATION
(THOUSANDS)

	National Employment	South Carolina Employment	Ratio of S.C. Employment to the Nation
All Occupations	97639.4	1320.0	1.4
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	24653.2	278.7	1.1
Sales	8193.4	100.1	1.2
Administrative Support	14314.6	162.6	1.1
Craft and Kindred	12585.2	111.5	0.9
Operative	12850.3	266.5	2.1
Service	12055.3	146.5	1.2
Laborer	4384.9	72.1	1.6
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2707.6	31.4	1.2

SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY Winter, 1986. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES POPULATION
BY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1980 PERCENT OF POPULATION	1990 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	1990 PERCENT OF POPULATION
Industry Totals	91,508,010	40.40	116,056,547	46.56
Mining	1,024,500	0.45	1,330,980	0.53
Construction	4,469,000	1.97	5,992,100	2.40
Manufacturing	20,361,500	8.99	25,256,794	10.14
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities/1	5,817,010	2.57	7,085,608	2.84
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20,572,600	9.08	26,846,368	10.77
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	5,161,800	2.28	6,896,356	2.77
Services/2	26,219,800	11.58	33,520,341	13.45
Government	7,881,800	3.48	9,128,000	3.66

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The population in the United States in 1980 was 226,504,800 and the projected population in the United States for 1990 is 249,203,000. This table shows the percentage of the population that was employed in each industry for 1980 and the projected percentages for 1990.

Source: SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. August, 1981. U. S. Deparment of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
BY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	1980 EMPLOYMENT	1980 PERCENT OF POPULATION	1990 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	1990 PERCENT OF POPULATION
Industry Totals	1,218,310	39.06	1,438,800	40.42
Mining	1,880	0.06	1,950	0.05
Construction	73,650	2.36	79,840	2.24
Manufacturing	390,510	12.52	380,590	10.69
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities/1	62,280	2.00	73,680	2.07
Wholesale and Retail Trade	228,260	7.32	325,550	9.15
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48,230	1.55	63,910	1.80
Services/2	321,360	10.30	406,510	11.42
Government	92,140	2.95	106,770	3.00

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

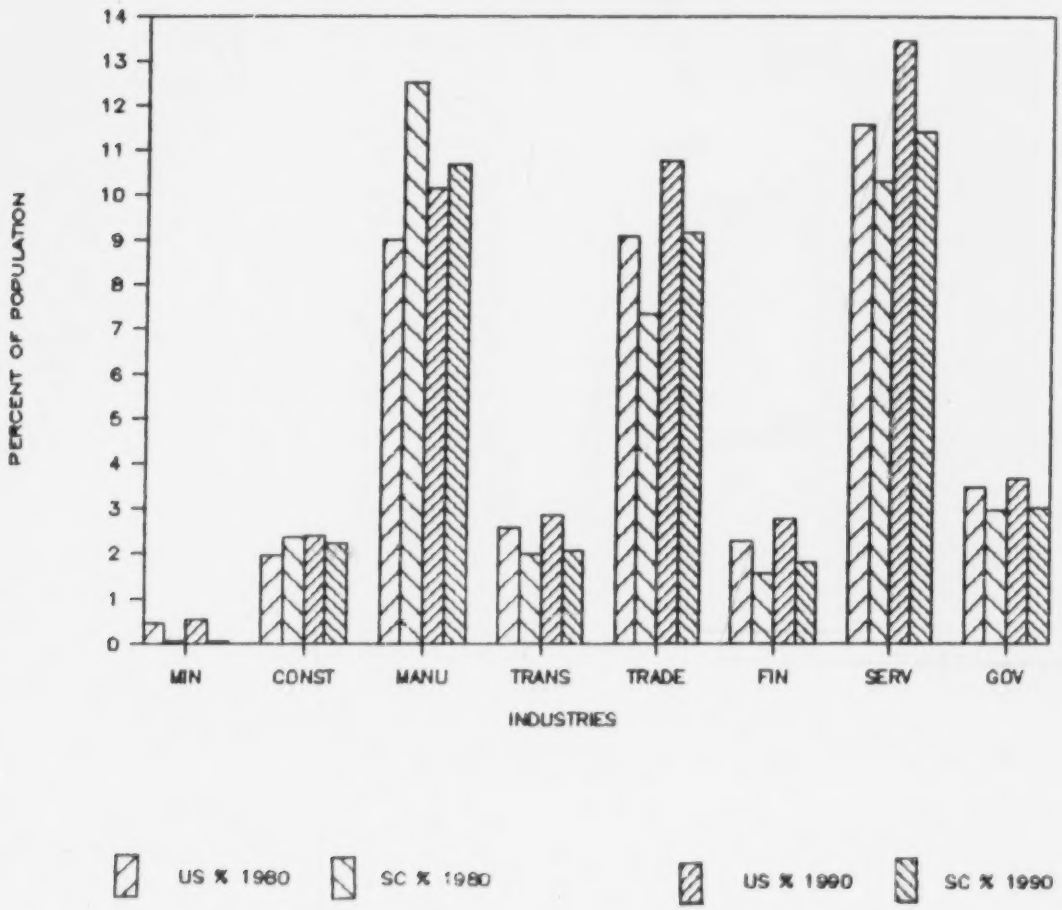
The population in South Carolina in 1980 was 3,119,200 and the projected population in South Carolina for 1990 is 249,203,000. This table shows the percentage of the population that was employed in each industry for 1980 and the projected percentages for 1990.

Source: SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS, 1980-1990. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY

1980 - 1990



Source: MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. August, 1981. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS, 1980-1990. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1986. South Carolina Budget and Control Board, Division of Research and Statistical Services.

POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION
HIGHLIGHTS

--The 1980 Census data showed South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820--a 20.5 percent increase from the 1970 figure.

--In terms of counties, Dorchester County recorded the largest percent gain (82.9%) in population from 1970 to 1980. Chester County experienced the smallest gain in population.

--McCormick was the only county to experience a decrease in population (-2.0%) from 1970 to 1980.

--The combined population of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in South Carolina in 1980 accounted for 60% of the total state population.

--Based on 1980 Census data, almost 7 out of 10 persons in South Carolina were white.

--Women accounted for approximately 51% of the total state population in 1980.

--The population age group 45 years and older accounted for less than one third of the total state population in 1980.

--The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 years. The white race, both male and female, had a higher median age (30.2) than the black race (23.8).

--Turning to counties, Newberry county had the highest median population age, in 1980, at 32.6. The lowest median age was recorded in Beaufort County, with 24.5.

--Dorchester County registered the largest proportionate gain (107.0%) in white population from 1970 to 1980, while the largest gain (41.7%) in black population was experienced in Richland County.

--Based on 1980 Census data, 36,629 persons aged 65 years and older were employed in South Carolina. This represents 13% of the total state population in this age group.

--The median income for a householder (household head) of the population 65 years and older was $10,155.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(APRIL 1, 1980)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,809	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-17	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,386	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
45 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	796,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT	1980	1970
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
Anderson County	133,235	---	---	---	4.3	---
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1	13.8	13.0
Charleston County	276,712	247,651	29,061	11.7	8.9	9.5
Berkeley County	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6	3.0	2.2
Dorchester County	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9	1.9	1.2
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0	13.1	12.5
Richland County	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3	8.6	9.0
Lexington County	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7	4.5	3.4
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
Florence County	110,163	---	---	---	3.5	---
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4	18.3	18.3
Greenville County	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6	9.2	9.3
Spartanburg County	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9	6.5	6.7
Pickens County	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5	2.5	2.3
ROCK HILL MSA 3/	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
York County	106,720	---	---	---	3.4	---
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5	59.8	47.2
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia MSA

3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1985

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1985	NET	PERCENT	1980	1985
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	116,000	10,375	9.8	3.4	3.5
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	139,600	6,365	4.8	4.3	4.2
Anderson County	133,235	139,600	6,365	4.8	4.3	4.2
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	481,800	51,338	11.9	13.8	14.4
Charleston County	276,712	289,400	12,688	4.6	8.9	8.6
Berkeley County	94,727	119,500	24,773	26.2	3.0	3.6
Dorchester County	59,023	72,900	13,877	23.5	1.9	2.2
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	439,500	29,575	7.2	13.1	13.1
Richland County	269,572	279,100	9,528	3.5	8.6	8.3
Lexington County	140,353	160,400	20,047	14.3	4.5	4.8
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	115,200	5,037	4.6	3.5	3.4
Florence County	110,163	115,200	5,037	4.6	3.5	3.4
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	599,600	29,390	5.2	18.3	17.9
Greenville County	287,895	302,900	15,005	5.2	9.2	9.0
Spartanburg County	203,023	211,200	8,177	4.0	6.5	6.3
Pickens County	79,292	85,500	6,208	7.8	2.5	2.6
YORK COUNTY 4/	106,720	118,400	11,680	10.9	3.4	3.5
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	2,010,100	143,760	7.7	59.8	60.0
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,820	3,347,000	224,180	7.2	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.
1/: Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.
2/: Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia MSA
3/: New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population
4/: York County, South Carolina, part of Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill MSA

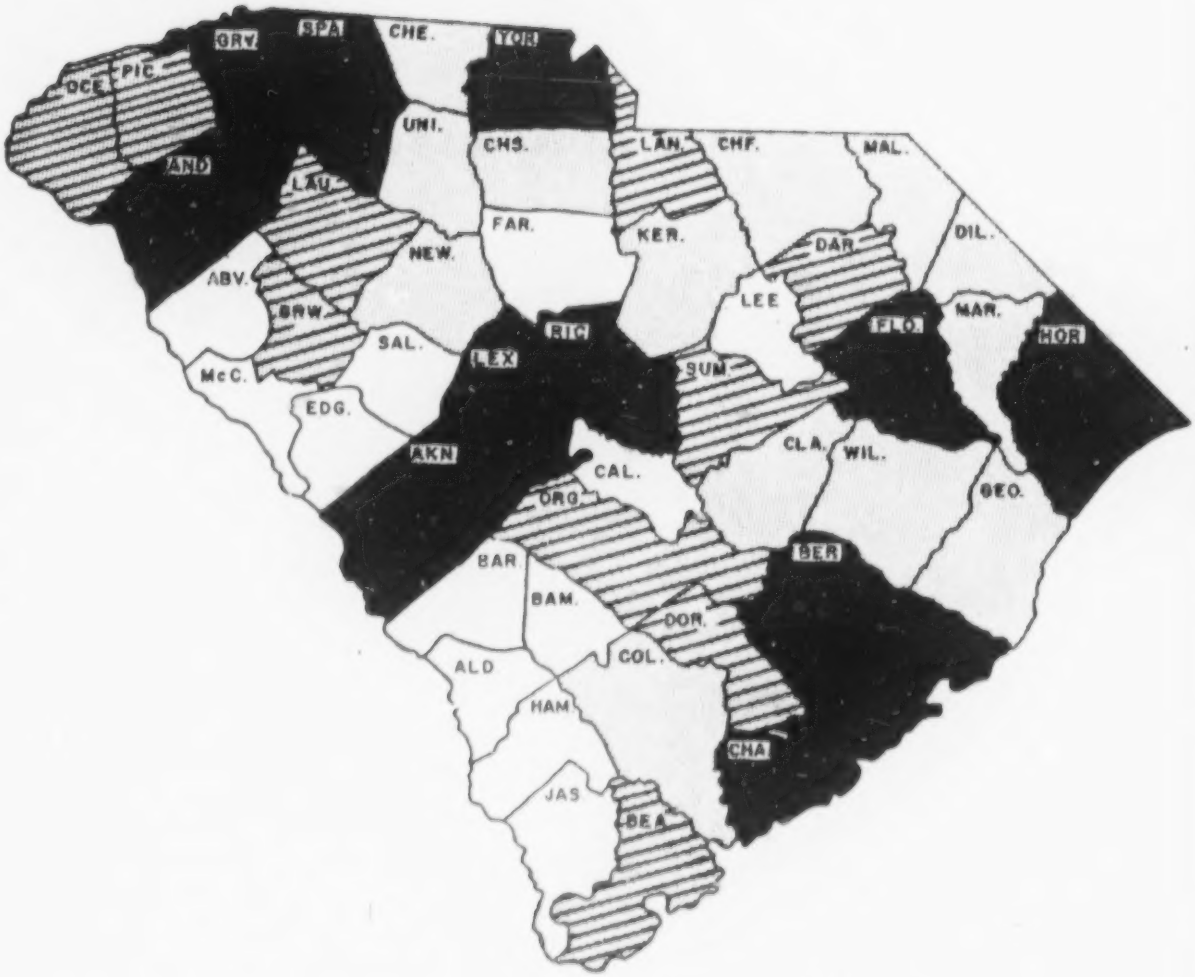
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 85-52-C

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
JULY 1, 1985

	1980 Census	July 1, 1985 Estimate	1980-1985 Change	
			Number	Percent
Abbeville	22,627	22,700	100	0.5
Aiken	105,630	116,000	10,400	9.8
Allendale	10,700	10,400	-300	-2.5
Anderson	133,235	139,600	6,400	4.8
Bamberg	18,118	18,400	300	1.5
Barnwell	19,868	20,500	600	3.2
Beaufort	65,364	83,800	18,500	28.3
Berkeley	94,745	119,500	24,700	26.1
Calhoun	12,206	11,900	-300	-2.6
Charleston	276,573	289,400	12,800	4.6
Cherokee	40,983	41,100	100	0.2
Chester	30,148	30,600	400	1.4
Chesterfield	38,161	38,700	500	1.3
Clarendon	27,464	28,000	600	2.0
Colleton	31,776	34,100	2,300	7.3
Darlington	62,717	64,400	1,700	2.7
Dillon	31,083	32,300	1,200	3.8
Dorchester	59,028	72,900	13,800	23.5
Edgefield	17,528	18,000	500	2.8
Fairfield	20,700	21,200	500	2.2
Florence	110,163	115,200	5,000	4.6
Georgetown	42,461	46,300	3,800	9.0
Greenville	287,896	302,900	15,000	5.2
Greenwood	57,847	60,000	2,100	3.7
Hampton	18,159	18,800	600	3.4
Horry	101,419	126,700	25,300	24.9
Jasper	14,504	14,700	200	1.4
Kershaw	39,015	42,200	3,200	8.1
Lancaster	53,361	55,400	2,100	3.8
Laurens	52,214	53,200	1,000	2.0
Lee	18,929	18,700	-300	-1.4
Lexington	140,353	160,400	20,000	14.3
McCormick	7,797	7,200	-600	-7.4
Marion	34,179	35,000	900	2.5
Marlboro	31,634	32,000	400	1.2
Newberry	31,242	32,000	800	2.5
Oconee	48,611	51,600	3,000	6.1
Orangeburg	82,276	86,200	3,900	4.7
Pickens	79,292	85,500	6,200	7.8
Richland	269,602	279,100	9,500	3.5
Saluda	16,141	17,200	1,100	6.6
Spartanburg	203,023	211,200	8,100	4.0
Sumter	88,243	94,600	6,300	7.1
Union	30,764	30,800	100	0.3
Williamsburg	38,226	38,700	500	1.3
York	106,720	118,400	11,700	11.0
State Total	3,122,725	3,347,000	225,000	7.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1985



LEGEND:

- 100,001-300,000
- 50,001-100,000
- 25,001- 50,000
- 1- 25,000

SOURCE: S. C. Research and Statistical Services

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,518	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	58,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	55,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	54,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, Table 19

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGES	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES				
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
0- 4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5- 9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	58,705	64,809	15,734	21,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	48,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,394	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,776	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,728	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,669	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32.287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,814

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC)

ESTIMATES AND COMPONENTS OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
APRIL 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1985

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1980 CENSUS	JULY 1, 1985 ESTIMATE	1980-85 BIRTHS	1980-85 DEATHS	1980-85 CHANGE	1980-85 NET MIGRATION
Abbeville	22,627	22,700	1,777	1,077	100	-600
Aiken	105,630	116,000	8,998	4,737	10,400	6,100
Allendale	10,700	10,400	1,081	615	-300	-800
Anderson	133,235	139,600	9,659	5,907	6,400	2,600
Bamberg	18,118	18,400	1,523	837	300	-400
Barnwell	19,868	20,500	1,695	957	600	-100
Beaufort	65,364	83,800	7,325	2,376	18,500	13,600
Berkeley	94,745	119,500	10,924	2,666	24,700	16,400
Calhoun	12,206	11,900	1,018	584	-300	-700
Charleston	276,573	289,400	27,929	10,379	12,800	-4,700
Cherokee	40,983	41,100	3,087	1,834	100	-1,200
Chester	30,148	30,600	2,785	1,543	400	-600
Chesterfield	38,161	38,700	2,960	1,845	500	-600
Clarendon	27,464	28,000	2,467	1,294	600	-600
Colleton	31,776	34,100	2,812	1,786	2,300	1,300
Darlington	62,717	64,400	4,676	2,981	1,700	1/
Dillon	31,083	32,300	2,908	1,509	1,200	-200
Dorchester	59,028	72,900	6,056	2,106	13,800	9,800
Edgefield	17,528	18,000	1,521	797	500	-200
Fairfield	20,700	21,200	1,668	1,120	500	1/
Florence	110,163	115,200	9,624	5,078	5,000	100
Georgetown	42,461	46,300	3,993	1,863	3,800	1,800
Greenville	287,896	302,900	22,776	11,981	15,000	4,200
Greenwood	57,847	60,000	4,373	2,702	2,100	400
Hampton	18,159	18,800	1,819	853	600	-400
Horry	101,419	126,700	9,558	4,601	25,300	20,300
Jasper	14,504	14,700	1,513	708	200	-600
Kershaw	39,015	42,200	3,168	1,693	3,200	1,700
Lancaster	53,361	55,400	3,950	2,208	2,100	400
Laurens	52,214	53,200	3,974	2,662	1,000	-300
Lee	18,929	18,700	1,642	781	-300	-1,000
Lexington	140,353	160,400	11,161	4,813	20,000	13,700
McCormick	7,797	7,200	680	354	-600	-900
Marion	34,179	35,000	3,087	1,693	900	-500
Marlboro	31,634	32,000	2,691	1,629	400	-700
Newberry	31,242	32,000	2,431	1,717	800	100
Oconee	48,611	51,600	3,601	2,310	3,000	1,700
Orangeburg	82,276	86,200	7,568	4,037	3,900	400
Pickens	79,292	85,500	5,176	2,860	6,200	3,900
Richland	269,602	279,100	21,729	11,519	9,500	-700
Saluda	16,141	17,200	1,344	833	1,100	600
Spartanburg	203,023	211,200	15,729	9,432	8,100	1,800
Sumter	88,243	94,600	9,198	3,508	6,300	600
Union	30,764	30,800	2,168	1,620	100	-400
Williamsburg	38,226	38,700	3,487	1,762	500	-1,200
York	106,720	118,400	8,655	4,538	11,700	7,600
TOTAL	3,122,725	3,347,000	268,147	135,024	225,000	91,900

1/: Less than 100.

Source: Division of Research and Statistical Services from data supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Series P-26, 84-52-C), and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

MIGRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1975-80 AND 1965-70

COUNTY	1975 - 1980			1965 - 1970		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Abbeville	3,296	2,756	540	2,573	3,004	-431
Aiken	16,549	13,099	3,450	14,935	13,571	1,364
Allendale	1,238	1,546	-308	998	1,326	-328
Anderson	17,489	13,182	4,307	12,392	11,300	1,092
Bamberg	2,325	2,980	-655	2,080	2,448	-368
Barnwell	2,973	3,231	-258	2,110	2,518	-408
Beaufort	28,801	18,564	10,237	24,222	17,641	6,581
Berkeley	29,981	15,938	14,043	17,565	8,715	8,850
Calhoun	1,496	1,721	-225	931	1,691	-760
Charleston	65,792	76,074	-10,282	63,997	67,277	-3,280
Cherokee	4,384	3,556	828	4,220	4,497	-227
Chester	2,300	4,167	-1,867	2,428	4,686	-2,258
Chesterfield	4,459	5,036	-577	3,185	5,439	-2,254
Clarendon	2,928	2,611	317	2,204	3,389	-1,185
Colleton	3,706	2,426	1,280	2,582	3,689	-1,107
Darlington	7,164	7,986	-822	6,191	7,227	-1,036
Dillon	3,321	3,427	-106	2,857	4,636	-1,779
Dorchester	19,717	12,050	7,667	8,644	6,064	2,580
Edgefield	2,258	1,670	588	1,336	1,977	-641
Fairfield	1,958	2,112	-154	1,504	2,535	-1,031
Florence	14,290	14,418	-128	11,678	11,879	-201
Georgetown	6,229	4,834	1,395	2,792	4,682	-1,890
Greenville	52,011	40,743	11,268	40,135	34,300	5,835
Greenwood	6,727	6,404	323	6,090	7,134	-1,044
Hampton	1,533	2,255	-722	1,500	2,398	-898
Horry	24,512	15,545	8,967	12,192	14,020	-1,828
Jasper	2,541	1,279	1,262	1,144	1,884	-740
Kershaw	5,931	5,444	487	5,030	5,033	-3
Lancaster	5,533	5,073	460	4,937	5,435	-498
Laurens	5,409	5,535	-126	6,085	6,014	71
Lee	1,626	2,149	-523	1,725	2,553	-828
Lexington	36,785	19,133	17,652	23,255	9,417	13,838
McCormick	844	1,064	-220	741	1,487	-746
Marion	3,169	4,502	-1,333	3,316	4,463	-1,147
Marlboro	2,995	3,042	-47	2,870	3,883	-1,013
Newberry	3,823	3,585	238	2,979	3,909	-930
Oconee	6,911	4,664	2,247	5,052	5,228	-176
Orangeburg	10,462	10,061	401	7,974	10,941	-2,967
Pickens	18,509	12,296	6,213	12,415	7,152	5,263
Richland	76,081	66,390	9,691	68,976	46,743	22,233
Saluda	1,956	1,882	74	1,521	1,804	-283
Spartanburg	26,331	22,367	3,964	22,129	19,531	2,598
Sumter	19,482	19,674	-192	21,899	19,013	2,886
Union	2,624	3,197	-573	2,538	3,101	-563
Williamsburg	4,166	4,332	-166	2,502	4,804	2,302
York	18,332	13,221	5,111	11,164	10,184	980
TOTAL	358,739	265,013	93,726	287,580	248,609	38,971

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Census, Gross Migration for Counties

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,882	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,425	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Tables 19 and 46

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,609	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,696	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Tables 19 and 46

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendale	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,916	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	105,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,021
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,193	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, Table 45

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Aiken	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, Table 53

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY
FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Aiken	69,031	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,363	3,451	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,623	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,648	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,743	16.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Calhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	166,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,882	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,185	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. Table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER
BY COUNTY: 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION 65+	NUMBER EMPLOYED	MEDIAN INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDER	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY	NUMBER LIVING ALONE	NUMBER HOME OWNERS
Abbeville	2,821	375	$10,817	682	818	1,491
Aiken	10,023	962	10,579	2,245	2,854	5,176
Allendale	1,281	197	6,980	468	393	607
Anderson	14,348	1,811	10,034	3,565	4,045	7,253
Bamberg	2,005	259	7,993	563	510	1,030
Barnwell	2,111	247	10,039	618	605	985
Beaufort	5,303	540	18,110	1,040	1,182	2,967
Berkeley	4,583	502	9,405	1,337	1,027	2,482
Calhoun	1,411	219	9,860	392	338	754
Charleston	21,442	3,003	12,226	4,778	5,547	9,638
Cherokee	4,280	521	8,755	938	1,124	2,108
Chester	3,550	395	9,835	626	949	1,916
Chesterfield	4,027	580	9,021	1,386	1,230	2,074
Clarendon	2,978	341	7,941	1,143	710	1,454
Colleton	3,546	566	9,720	1,069	945	1,955
Darlington	5,946	847	8,889	1,713	1,455	2,775
Dillon	2,928	432	8,549	861	750	1,258
Dorchester	3,669	429	10,046	942	842	1,860
Edgefield	1,789	233	8,635	645	484	876
Fairfield	2,441	273	10,000	674	671	1,175
Florence	9,482	1,137	9,394	2,633	2,508	4,444
Georgetown	3,671	499	9,034	1,239	1,072	2,097
Greenville	27,391	3,604	10,308	5,912	7,770	13,060
Greenwood	6,585	784	9,698	1,307	1,859	3,228
Hampton	2,044	258	7,671	739	650	1,040
Horry	9,395	1,138	11,234	2,054	2,290	4,745
Jasper	1,535	186	6,721	581	377	816
Kershaw	3,835	472	9,889	1,134	1,002	2,070
Lancaster	5,182	609	9,905	1,152	1,325	2,591
Laurens	6,015	762	9,492	1,244	1,551	2,937
Lee	1,865	172	8,571	641	562	960
Lexington	9,581	1,272	10,670	1,724	2,281	4,677
McCormick	858	87	8,184	328	279	435
Marion	3,435	469	9,046	1,032	978	1,690
Marlboro	3,333	359	9,523	1,030	859	1,536
Newberry	4,458	580	9,934	1,157	1,301	2,399
Oconee	5,291	631	9,722	1,387	1,635	2,721
Orangeburg	8,359	1,170	8,780	2,478	2,201	4,093
Pickens	7,044	857	10,559	1,281	1,764	3,564
Richland	20,542	2,859	13,254	3,477	5,077	8,667
Saluda	2,022	218	8,255	648	521	1,035
Spartanburg	21,350	2,751	10,159	4,538	5,776	10,268
Sumter	6,795	859	8,291	2,191	1,709	3,048
Union	3,659	481	9,643	909	1,138	1,957
Williamsburg	3,674	557	10,012	1,337	1,038	1,943
York	9,245	1,186	10,883	1,897	2,525	4,562
State Total	287,328	36,689	$10,155	69,735	57,272	140,417

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, PC80-1-C42

RESIDENT POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA
AS OF JULY 1, 1970-2010

COUNTY	1970	1980	1990P	2000P	2010P
Abbeville	21,200	22,600	25,100	26,900	29,500
Aiken	91,400	105,800	122,100	136,600	149,900
Allendale	9,700	10,700	11,600	12,200	12,900
Anderson	109,200	133,600	151,200	167,600	182,700
Bamberg	16,000	18,100	18,600	18,400	18,100
Barnwell	17,200	19,900	21,900	24,600	26,200
Beaufort	51,500	65,600	104,900	151,400	21,900
Berkeley	57,200	95,400	144,000	203,600	288,000
Calhoun	10,800	12,200	12,500	13,300	13,700
Charleston	248,400	277,400	308,100	327,300	346,600
Cherokee	36,900	41,000	44,200	48,400	52,800
Chester	29,800	30,200	31,500	30,900	28,800
Chesterfield	33,800	38,200	40,100	41,200	41,700
Clarendon	25,700	27,500	31,100	34,700	38,000
Colleton	27,700	31,800	36,800	41,900	47,400
Darlington	53,700	62,800	66,300	67,700	68,000
Dillon	28,900	31,100	34,900	39,200	44,700
Dorchester	32,900	59,100	92,900	138,200	209,000
Edgefield	15,700	17,500	20,600	23,800	27,500
Fairfield	20,000	20,700	21,700	22,900	23,500
Florence	90,100	110,500	120,300	127,900	133,300
Georgetown	33,700	42,600	53,100	65,100	79,111
Greenville	241,700	288,600	319,700	342,500	356,800
Greenwood	49,900	58,000	63,600	69,200	73,700
Hampton	15,900	18,200	20,000	21,400	22,700
Horry	70,800	102,000	156,800	225,800	319,400
Jasper	12,000	14,500	17,200	20,500	25,000
Kershaw	34,800	39,100	45,600	52,400	58,800
Lancaster	43,600	53,500	58,300	62,900	66,000
Laurens	49,800	52,300	55,300	57,300	57,900
Lee	18,300	18,900	19,400	19,700	19,900
Lexington	90,300	141,200	174,400	206,900	239,200
McCormick	8,000	7,800	7,700	7,300	6,800
Marion	30,400	34,200	35,600	36,400	36,900
Marlboro	27,300	31,700	34,200	36,500	38,500
Newberry	29,300	31,300	33,100	34,700	36,200
Oconee	40,900	48,700	56,400	63,800	70,700
Orangeburg	70,100	82,400	91,300	98,600	103,900
Pickens	59,500	79,600	88,900	96,900	103,400
Richland	234,800	270,200	298,400	323,200	348,500
Saluda	14,600	16,200	17,700	19,100	20,300
Spartanburg	174,400	202,300	214,400	221,800	223,800
Sumter	79,600	88,300	100,600	111,700	122,200
Union	29,300	30,800	31,700	32,100	31,900
Williamsburg	34,300	38,300	41,600	45,700	50,100
York	85,800	107,000	126,800	147,600	166,900
State Total	2,603,800	3,129,500	3,622,000	4,118,000	4,682,000

p: Projected data

Source: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center

LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

South Carolina's economy showed moderate improvement in 1986 following a trend of continued recovery from the latest recession. Total employment rose by 47,000 workers from 1985 to 1986. The unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, the lowest annual average level since 1979.

January's unemployment rate was 7.0%, with 109,000 individuals without jobs. This was the highest unemployment reached during 1986. Unemployment dropped steadily during the first half of the year on the strength of agriculture, construction, and tourism activities. The jobless rate fell to 6.0% in May before experiencing the normal seasonal increase in June. The rate began to taper off during late summer, ending the year at 5.9% in December.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1934, 1985, 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	NET CHANGE 1985-1986
Civilian Labor Force	1,005	1,388	1,481	1,562	1,602	+ 40
Employment	957	1,293	1,376	1,455	1,502	+ 47
Unemployment	48	96	105	107	100	- 7
Rate	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.2	---

Totals may not add due to rounding. Revisions to 1970-1984 are the result of population controls in Current Population Survey.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

AGE, RACE, & SEX - 1986

In 1986, over half of South Carolina's labor force was comprised of males, and the vast majority, (72%), of the labor force participants were white. White males represented the largest race/sex component, comprising just over 40% of the total. Youth, between the ages of 16 and 19, accounted for slightly less than 7% of the state's labor force.

Among the unemployed; women out numbered men 57% to 43%, while blacks out numbered whites 54% to 46%. Black females were the largest race/sex component of the unemployed, comprising 34% of the total jobless in the state. Twenty percent of the unemployed were youth 16 to 19 years of age.

Black youth recorded the highest unemployment rate among labor force groups in 1986, at 30.8%. The unemployment rate was higher among women (7.7%) than men (5.0%), and the rate for blacks (12.4%) was more than triple the rate of whites. Black females, at 15.1%, experienced the highest unemployment rate of all race/sex groups.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1986
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,468,000	1,602,000	1,502,000	100,000	6.2
Men	1,148,000	864,000	821,000	43,000	5.0
Women	1,320,000	738,000	681,000	57,000	7.7
Men (20+)	1,032,000	807,000	771,000	36,000	4.5
Women (20+)	1,210,000	685,000	641,000	44,100	6.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	227,000	110,000	89,000	20,000	18.5
White	1,745,000	1,157,000	1,111,000	46,000	3.9
Men	831,000	646,000	623,000	22,000	3.5
Women	913,000	511,000	488,000	23,000	4.5
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	134,000	73,000	64,000	9,000	12.5
Black	705,000	433,000	379,000	54,000	12.4
Men	306,000	210,000	190,000	20,000	9.5
Women	399,000	222,000	189,000	34,000	15.1
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	91,000	35,000	24,000	11,000	30.8

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1986

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	46.5	53.9	54.7	43.0
Women	53.5	46.1	45.3	57.0
Men (20+)	41.8	50.4	51.3	36.0
Women (20+)	49.0	42.8	42.7	44.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	9.2	6.9	5.9	20.0
White	70.7	72.2	74.0	46.0
Men	33.7	40.3	41.5	22.0
Women	37.0	31.9	32.5	23.0
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	5.4	4.6	4.3	9.0
Black	28.6	27.0	25.2	54.0
Men	12.4	13.1	12.6	20.0
Women	16.2	13.9	12.6	34.0
Men (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Women (20+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Both Sexes (16-19)	3.7	2.2	1.6	11.0

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT - 1986

Thirty-nine percent of the unemployed in 1986 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Thirty-one percent were without jobs from 5-14 weeks, and only 13% were unemployed for one year or more.

Almost one half of the unemployed in 1986 were job losers, while only 12% left their jobs voluntarily. Forty-two percent of the unemployed were new and/or reentrants to the job market. Many of these entrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1986

		PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15 WEEKS AND OVER	27 WEEKS AND OVER	52 WEEKS AND OVER
TOTAL	100.0	39	31	30	19	13
MEN	100.0	38	27	35	22	14
WOMEN	100.0	40	34	26	16	12
WHITE	100.0	42	30	28	17	12
BLACK	100.0	37	31	32	21	13

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY REASON				
	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	46	12	23	19
MEN	100.0	59	11	19	11
WOMEN	100.0	37	12	27	24
WHITE	100.0	46	13	29	12
BLACK	100.0	47	10	19	25

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION - 1980-1986

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 64.9% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1986. The 1985 proportion was lower, at 64.3%. Of the eligible male population, 75.3% participated in the labor force compared to 75.2% in 1985. Female participation increased from 54.9% in 1985 to 55.9% in 1986. White participation was up from the 1985 level, while black participation showed a slight decline. Among the youth, participation was up from 53.4% to 54.5%; however, black teen participation fell substantially from 43.0% to 38.5% in 1986.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE INDICATORS 1980-1986

	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES						
	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	64.9	64.3	62.3	62.8	64.8	62.9	62.6
Men	75.3	75.2	74.7	74.3	76.7	75.5	75.6
Women	55.9	54.9	51.8	53.4	55.0	52.2	51.2
Men (20+)	78.2	77.7	77.3	77.5	79.9	78.6	78.6
Women (20+)	56.6	55.7	52.6	55.1	56.5	53.9	52.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	48.5	49.1	46.3	42.5	45.4	43.1	44.3
WHITE	66.3	65.1	63.5	64.3	65.8	63.4	64.0
Men	77.7	76.8	77.3	76.2	78.0	77.1	77.7
Women	56.0	54.6	51.3	54.0	55.2	51.2	51.5
Men (20+)	N/A	78.7	78.8	78.2	N/A	79.4	79.8
Women (20+)	N/A	54.8	51.2	54.5	N/A	51.9	51.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	54.5	53.4	59.0	52.0	53.3	49.2	52.6
BLACK	61.4	62.0	59.7	60.1	62.6	61.7	59.1
Men	68.6	70.2	68.6	70.1	73.3	71.4	70.2
Women	55.6	55.7	53.0	52.6	54.5	54.3	50.5
Men (20+)	N/A	74.6	73.4	75.6	N/A	76.2	75.4
Women (20+)	N/A	57.8	55.5	56.7	N/A	58.4	54.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	38.5	43.0	35.6	30.4	34.8	33.4	31.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

N/A: Information Not Available

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS - 1980-1986

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating sufficient jobs to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1986, almost 61% of South Carolina's population 16 years old and over was employed. This was up 1.0% from the 1985 level. This indicates that the economy's capacity to generate jobs was able to keep pace with growth in the working-age population. The employment-to-population ratios for white and black were up from the 1985 levels. Both men and women experienced a 0.9 percentage point increase. Following the pattern of the labor force participation ratio, the employment-to-population ratios for teenagers were up slightly.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1986

	EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS						
	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	60.9	59.9	57.8	56.5	57.8	57.6	58.2
Men	71.5	70.6	70.5	67.9	68.4	70.0	71.0
Women	51.6	50.7	47.1	47.2	49.0	47.1	47.2
Men (20+)	74.7	73.5	73.3	71.9	72.2	73.4	74.0
Women (20+)	53.0	52.1	48.7	49.2	51.0	49.5	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	39.2	38.8	37.2	31.2	34.3	34.2	38.6
WHITE	63.7	62.4	60.2	59.4	60.6	59.9	60.9
Men	75.0	73.8	74.3	70.8	71.8	73.7	74.5
Women	53.5	52.1	47.6	49.6	50.8	47.7	48.4
Men (20+)	N/A	75.8	75.8	73.3	N/A	76.0	76.7
Women (20+)	N/A	52.7	48.0	50.5	N/A	49.0	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	47.8	47.4	49.5	42.2	45.7	41.6	47.6
BLACK	53.8	53.3	53.1	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.0
Men	62.1	61.0	61.8	61.5	60.3	60.9	61.6
Women	47.4	47.6	46.3	43.3	45.5	46.0	44.5
Men (20+)	N/A	66.8	66.9	68.4	N/A	65.7	67.0
Women (20+)	N/A	50.7	50.0	47.5	N/A	50.8	48.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	26.4	25.6	22.9	17.1	18.3	22.0	23.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

N/A: Information Not Available

YOUTH 1/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES
1976 - 1986

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
TOTAL	18.5	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4
WHITE	12.5	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7
BLACK	30.8	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6

UNITED STATES

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
TOTAL	18.3	18.6	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0
WHITE	15.6	15.7	16.0	19.3	20.4	17.3	15.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9
BLACK	39.3	40.2	42.7	48.5	48.0	37.8	35.4	33.2	35.9	37.9	36.7

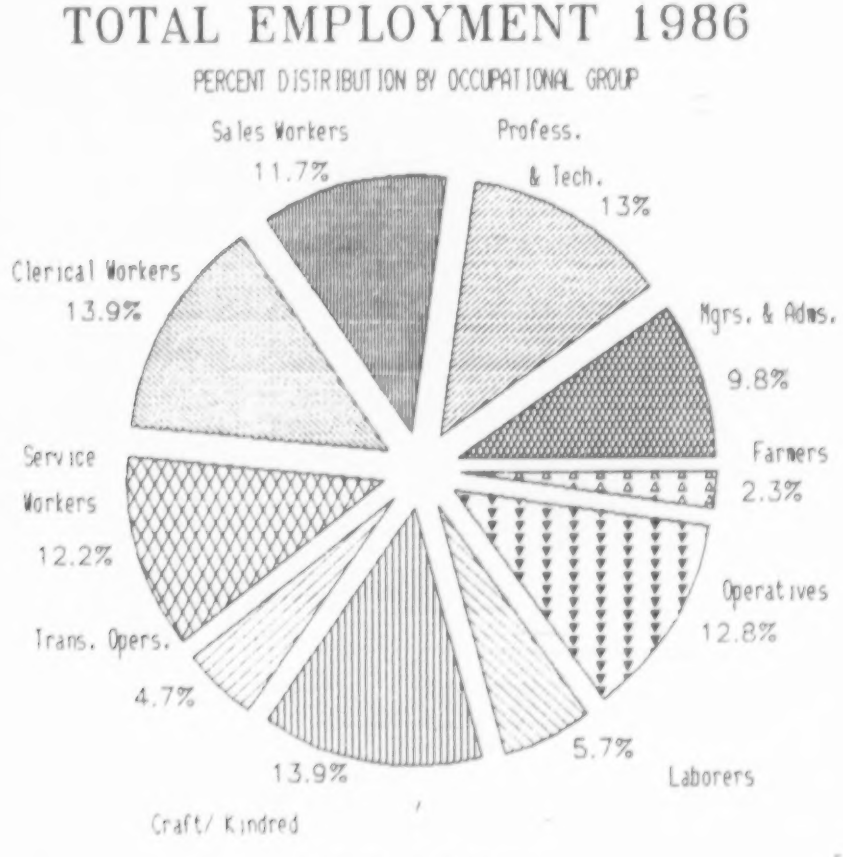
1/ 16-19 Years of Age

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS - 1986

The occupational mix of South Carolina's employment was led in 1986 by administrative support occupations including clerical; and precision production, craft, and repair, each of which accounted for 13.9% of total jobs. Following closely were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (12.8%); services (12.2%); and sales (11.7%). Among the employed men, slightly over 23% were found in precision production, craft and repair occupations. The next highest occupations among men were executive, administrative, and managerial (11.6%), and sales (11.3%). Women were employed mostly in administrative support including clerical (25.4%); services (17.2%); and machine operators, assemblers and inspectors (15.8%). With respect to race, whites were scattered over all occupational groups with the largest concentrations in administrative support, including clerical (15.8%); and precision production, craft and repair (15.7%). Following closely was the sales group at 14.2%. On the other hand, black employment was centered mainly in machine operators, assemblers and inspectors (24.9%); and services (20.8%). Teenagers were most often found in service occupations (28.5%), followed by handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers (20.6%); and sales (19.8%).

Unemployment rates varied widely among the occupational groups. The category of handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers recorded the highest rate, at 10.0%. The lowest jobless rate was found among executive, administrative and managerial; and professional specialty occupations, each with less than 1%.



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1986

	1986		
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,502,000	821,000	681,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGERIAL	9.8	11.6	7.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	10.3	8.3	12.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2.7	2.2	3.2
SALES	11.7	11.3	12.2
ADM. SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	13.9	4.5	25.4
SERVICES	12.2	8.0	17.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR	13.9	23.1	2.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	12.8	10.3	15.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4.7	8.0	.8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	5.7	8.8	2.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2.3	3.8	.4

	WHITE	BLACK	AGE 16-19
TOTAL EMPLOYED	1,111,000	379,000	89,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	12.3	2.5	1.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	12.2	5.2	.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3.0	1.6	1.0
SALES	14.2	4.8	19.8
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	15.8	8.4	8.4
SERVICES	9.1	20.8	28.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION CRAFT, AND REPAIR	15.7	8.4	6.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	8.6	24.9	5.7
TRANSPORATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3.6	8.0	5.8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	3.7	11.6	20.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1.7	3.8	2.5

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1986

	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMP. RATE
TOTAL	1,502,000	81,000	5.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	147,000	1,000	.8
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	155,000	1,000	.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	40,000	1,000	3.1
SALES	176,000	10,000	5.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	209,000	6,000	2.6
SERVICES	183,000	16,000	8.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	208,000	9,000	4.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	192,000	20,000	9.4
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	71,000	3,000	4.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	86,000	10,000	10.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	34,000	2,000	6.0

1/ Excludes persons with no previous full-time experience

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, RACE, & SEX
PROJECTED 1988

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	1,645,000	1,547,000	98,000	6.0%
16-19	122,680	103,730	18,950	15.4%
20-24	249,380	225,900	23,480	9.4%
25-29	247,840	232,000	15,840	6.4%
30-34	225,500	214,930	10,570	4.7%
35-44	324,730	311,800	12,930	4.0%
45-54	255,780	246,860	8,920	3.5%
55-59	108,720	105,180	3,540	3.3%
60-64	65,650	63,600	2,050	3.1%
65+	44,710	43,000	1,710	3.8%
WHITE MALE	678,990	653,370	25,620	3.8%
16-19	50,060	44,430	5,630	11.2%
20-24	91,080	85,600	5,480	6.0%
25-29	94,650	91,040	3,610	3.8%
30-34	92,440	90,090	2,350	2.5%
35-44	138,950	135,570	3,380	2.4%
45-54	112,780	110,140	2,640	2.3%
55-59	49,750	48,580	1,170	2.4%
60-64	29,390	28,640	750	2.6%
65+	19,890	19,280	610	3.1%
WHITE FEMALE	515,610	489,000	26,610	5.2%
16-19	39,500	34,420	5,080	12.9%
20-24	79,080	73,430	5,650	7.1%
25-29	74,350	70,290	4,060	5.5%
30-34	67,170	64,220	2,950	4.4%
35-44	103,950	100,120	3,830	3.7%
45-54	83,020	80,190	2,830	3.4%
55-59	35,340	34,190	1,150	3.3%
60-64	20,410	19,780	630	3.1%
65+	12,790	12,360	430	3.4%
NONWHITE MALE	227,890	208,300	19,590	8.6%
16-19	18,110	14,480	3,630	20.0%
20-24	38,670	33,470	5,200	13.4%
25-29	38,930	35,410	3,520	9.0%
30-34	32,990	30,810	2,180	6.6%
35-44	41,130	38,800	2,330	5.7%
45-54	30,620	28,990	1,630	5.3%
55-59	12,610	11,980	630	5.0%
60-64	8,420	8,080	340	4.0%
65+	6,410	6,280	130	2.0%
NONWHITE FEMALE	222,560	196,330	26,230	11.8%
16-19	15,010	10,400	4,610	30.7%
20-24	40,560	33,400	7,160	17.7%
25-29	39,920	35,260	4,660	11.7%
30-34	32,890	29,800	3,090	9.4%
35-44	40,710	37,310	3,400	8.4%
45-54	29,380	27,550	1,830	6.2%
55-59	11,030	10,430	600	5.4%
60-64	7,440	7,100	340	4.6%
65+	5,620	5,080	540	9.6%

SOURCE: S.C. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION/LMI

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - 1986

Almost 88% of South Carolina's labor force in 1986 was participating on a full-time basis. Men recorded a higher rate of full-time involvement than women (men-92%; women-83%), while blacks (89%) recorded a higher rate of full-time participation than whites (87%).

In most cases, the unemployment rates among the part-time labor force participants were higher than those of the full-time labor force. The exceptions were among women (full-time rate - 8.0%; part-time rate - 6.3%) and teenagers (full-time rate - 21.3%; part-time rate - 15.3%).

FULL - AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE--1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,406.0	796.0	609.0	58.0	1,012.0	385.0
EMPLOYED	1,319.0	758.0	561.0	45.0	974.0	337.0
FULL-TIME	1,240.0	725.0	515.0	31.0	933.0	299.0
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	79.0	33.0	46.0	14.0	41.0	38.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WRK.)	86.0	37.0	49.0	12.0	38.0	48.0
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.1	4.7	8.0	21.3	3.8	12.4
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	196.0	68.0	128.0	52.0	145.0	48.0
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	182.0	62.0	120.0	44.0	138.0	42.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WRK.)	14.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	7.0	8.4	6.3	15.3	5.2	12.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1975	1970	1960
TOTAL	6.2	6.8	7.1	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	8.8	3.8	4.1
MEN	5.0	6.2	5.5	8.6	10.8	7.3	6.2	7.6	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	7.7	7.6	9.0	11.7	10.9	9.8	7.7	10.2	5.5	5.7
MEN (20+)	4.5	5.3	5.1	7.2	9.7	6.8	5.7	6.6	2.1	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	6.4	6.3	7.6	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	8.6	5.9	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	18.5	20.9	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	22.4	10.4	N/A
WHITE	3.9	4.2	5.3	7.6	8.0	5.5	4.9	7.3	2.8	3.6
MEN	3.5	3.9	3.9	7.0	8.0	4.6	4.2	6.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	4.5	4.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.9	9.0	4.1	5.4
MEN (20+)	N/A	3.6	3.8	6.2	N/A	4.3	3.9	5.4	1.5	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	N/A	4.0	6.3	7.3	N/A	5.5	5.4	7.7	3.7	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	12.5	11.1	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	15.6	8.0	N/A
BLACK	12.4	13.9	11.2	15.0	17.2	15.1	11.9	13.2	5.0	5.0
MEN	9.5	13.1	9.8	12.3	17.8	14.7	12.0	12.6	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	15.1	14.6	12.5	17.7	16.6	15.4	11.9	13.9	8.9	6.2
MEN (20+)	N/A	10.6	8.6	9.6	N/A	13.7	11.1	10.0	3.8	N/A
WOMEN (20+)	N/A	12.0	10.0	16.2	N/A	13.2	10.7	10.2	7.8	N/A
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	30.8	39.2	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	40.0	15.9	N/A

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

N/A: Not Available

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA
(UNADJUSTED)
1972-1986

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
JANUARY	7.0	7.4	8.4	13.0	10.4	8.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
FEBRUARY	6.8	7.5	7.6	12.6	10.1	8.3	5.8	5.1	6.3	8.6	7.9	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.8
MARCH	6.5	7.3	7.3	12.1	10.1	8.4	5.6	5.0	5.9	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.9	3.9	4.5
APRIL	6.2	6.9	6.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	5.5	4.7	5.6	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.8	3.7	4.2
MAY	6.0	6.8	6.7	10.6	10.9	8.2	6.2	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.6	4.1
JUNE	6.4	7.0	6.9	10.2	11.2	8.7	7.9	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.3	4.9	5.2
JULY	6.7	7.3	7.4	9.9	11.5	8.8	8.4	5.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.8
AUGUST	6.1	6.7	6.9	9.1	11.3	8.2	7.3	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.3
SEPTEMBER	5.6	6.2	6.5	8.3	10.6	8.1	7.2	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	4.2
OCTOBER	5.7	6.4	6.9	8.1	11.0	8.3	7.5	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.2
NOVEMBER	5.9	6.4	6.8	8.1	11.4	9.0	7.7	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8
DECEMBER	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	11.7	9.2	7.9	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.0	3.9
ANN. AVG.	6.2	6.8	7.1	10.1	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.9	4.1	4.4

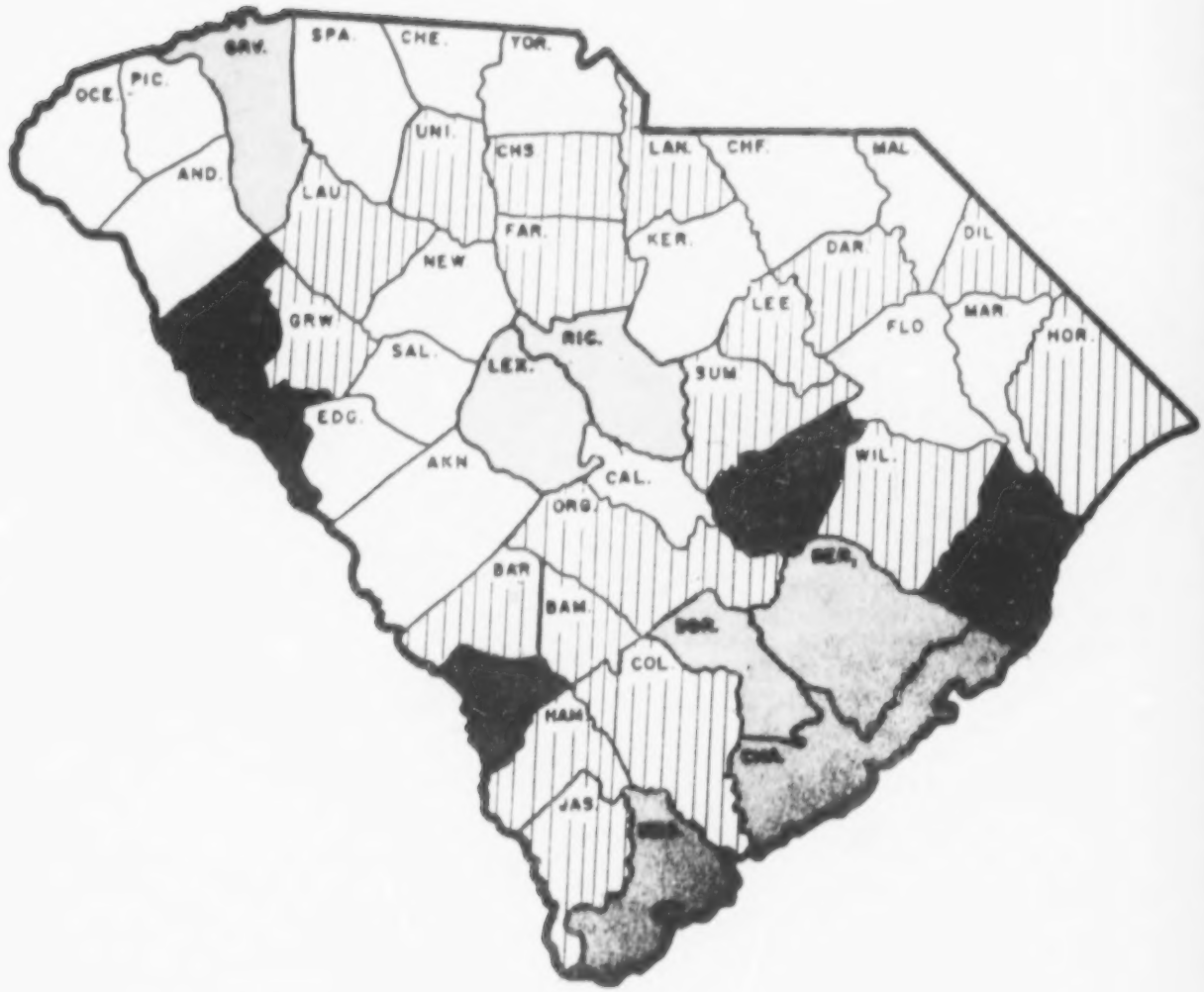
SOURCE: SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/
SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY ANNUAL AVERAGE--1986

	Labor Force	Employment 2/	Unemployment	Rate
State Totals	1,602,000	1,502,000	100,000	6.2%
Abbeville	10,490	9,330	1,160	11.1
Aiken	58,150	55,170	2,980	5.1
Allendale	4,540	4,080	460	10.1
Anderson	66,270	61,370	4,900	7.4
Bamberg	6,820	6,180	640	9.4
Barnwell	9,710	8,950	760	7.8
Beaufort	35,150	33,640	1,510	4.3
Berkeley	49,180	46,930	2,250	4.6
Calhoun	5,400	5,000	400	7.4
Charleston	135,010	128,520	6,490	4.8
Cherokee	22,090	20,550	1,540	7.0
Chester	14,050	12,700	1,350	9.6
Chesterfield	19,660	18,210	1,450	7.4
Clarendon	11,910	10,690	1,220	10.2
Colleton	17,730	16,380	1,350	7.6
Darlington	27,600	25,140	2,460	8.9
Dillon	14,730	13,520	1,210	8.2
Dorchester	32,660	31,310	1,350	4.1
Edgefield	7,460	7,030	430	5.8
Fairfield	9,000	8,220	780	8.7
Florence	53,940	49,990	3,950	7.3
Georgetown	20,980	18,750	2,230	10.6
Greenville	163,750	155,950	7,800	4.8
Greenwood	28,550	26,160	2,390	8.4
Hampton	7,380	6,730	650	8.8
Horry	65,250	60,010	5,240	8.0
Jasper	6,120	5,660	460	7.5
Kershaw	18,490	17,200	1,290	7.0
Lancaster	25,300	23,170	2,130	8.4
Laurens	22,530	20,710	1,820	8.1
Lee	8,020	7,380	640	8.0
Lexington	86,030	83,160	2,870	3.3
McCormick	2,980	2,620	360	12.1
Marion	14,350	12,720	1,630	11.4
Marlboro	12,080	10,640	1,440	11.9
Newberry	15,110	14,100	1,010	6.7
Oconee	27,780	25,810	1,890	6.8
Orangeburg	38,660	35,350	3,310	8.6
Pickens	45,540	42,890	2,650	5.8
Richland	134,130	128,530	5,600	4.2
Saluda	7,450	6,960	490	6.6
Spartanburg	109,030	102,580	6,450	5.9
Sumter	35,240	32,320	2,920	8.3
Union	14,550	13,180	1,370	9.4
Williamsburg	16,510	15,100	1,410	8.5
York	64,770	61,430	3,340	5.2
Charleston MSA	216,850	206,760	10,090	4.7
Columbia MSA	220,170	211,700	8,470	3.8
Grn./Spar. MSA	318,320	301,420	16,900	5.3

1/ These data are projected from 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE



10.0% and Above
7.5% to 9.9%
5.0% to 7.4%
Below 5.0%

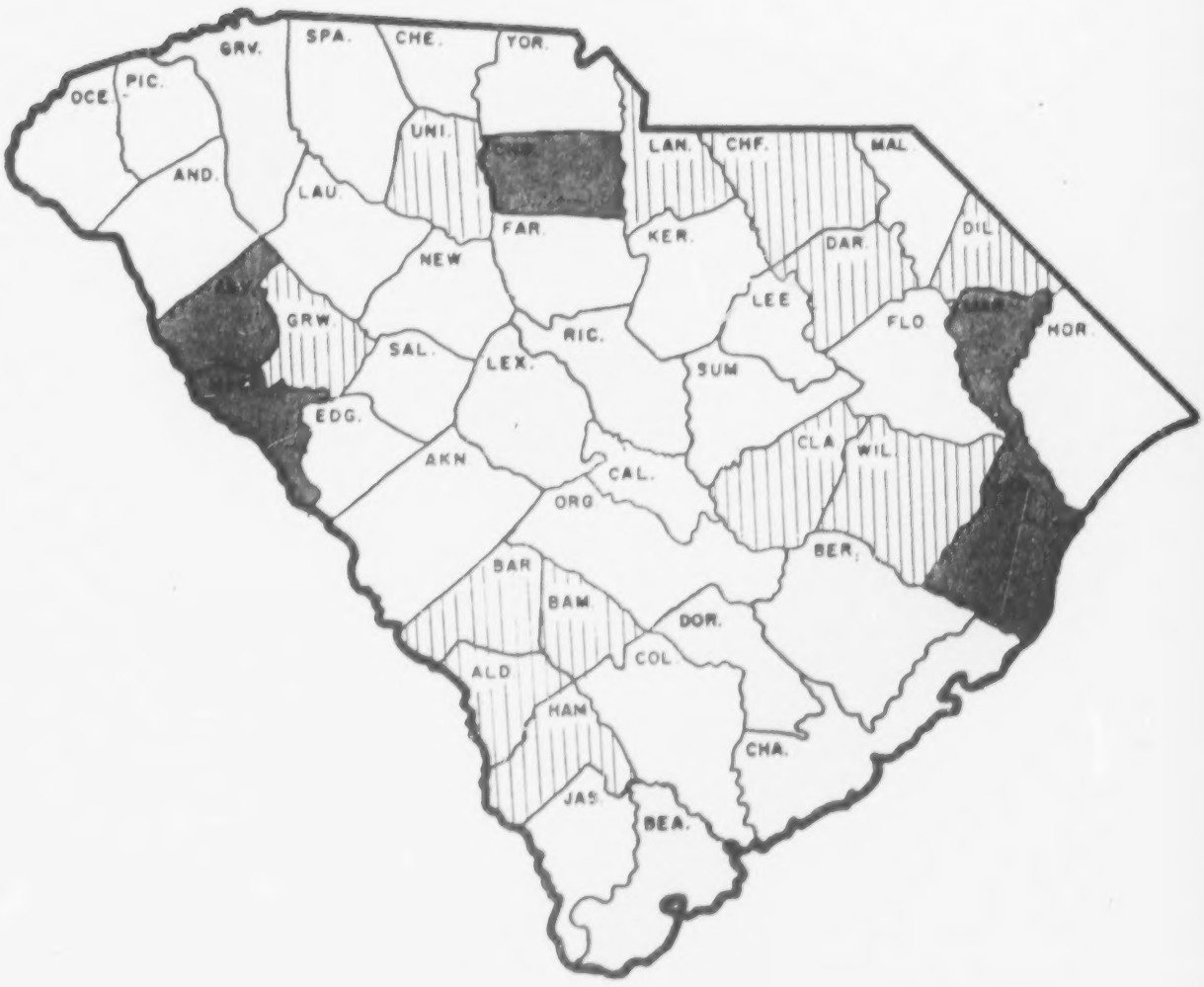
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY, PROJECTED 1988

County	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Abbeville	11,580	10,410	1,170	10.1%
Aiken	56,050	52,850	3,200	5.7
Allendale	4,970	4,590	380	7.6
Anderson	71,270	66,000	5,270	7.4
Bamberg	7,450	6,740	710	9.5
Barnwell	10,190	9,430	760	7.5
Beaufort	35,920	34,760	1,160	3.2
Berkeley	52,770	50,690	2,080	3.9
Calhoun	5,280	4,930	350	6.6
Charleston	134,540	129,660	4,880	3.6
Cherokee	23,280	21,760	1,520	6.5
Chester	15,170	13,570	1,600	10.6
Chesterfield	20,870	19,290	1,580	7.6
Clarendon	12,730	11,700	1,030	8.1
Colleton	18,550	17,480	1,070	5.8
Darlington	28,950	26,430	2,520	8.7
Dillon	15,570	14,150	1,420	9.1
Dorchester	33,020	31,840	1,180	3.6
Edgefield	7,700	7,220	480	6.2
Fairfield	9,910	9,230	680	6.9
Florence	56,230	52,290	3,940	7.0
Georgetown	21,900	19,660	2,240	10.2
Greenville	164,680	157,130	7,550	4.6
Greenwood	30,220	27,220	3,000	9.9
Hampton	7,360	6,800	560	7.6
Horry	69,420	64,370	5,050	7.3
Jasper	6,330	5,970	360	5.7
Kershaw	19,190	17,900	1,290	6.7
Lancaster	27,300	25,200	2,100	7.7
Laurens	23,610	21,880	1,730	7.3
Lee	8,830	8,230	600	6.8
Lexington	79,730	77,200	2,530	3.2
McCormick	3,150	2,690	460	14.6
Marion	15,490	13,790	1,700	11.0
Marlboro	13,710	11,980	1,730	12.6
Newberry	15,320	14,490	830	5.4
Oconee	27,780	26,100	1,680	6.0
Orangeburg	39,690	36,850	2,840	7.2
Pickens	46,700	44,090	2,610	5.6
Richland	144,890	140,420	4,470	3.1
Saluda	7,740	7,280	460	5.9
Spartanburg	115,170	108,880	6,290	5.5
Sumter	36,670	34,320	2,350	6.4
Union	15,240	14,000	1,240	8.1
Williamsburg	16,990	15,610	1,380	8.1
York	69,520	65,960	3,560	5.1
STATE	1,658,630	1,536,040	95,590	5.8

1/ These data are projected from 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
PROJECTED 1988



10.0% and Above
7.5% to 9.9%
5.0% to 7.4%
Below 5.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
RANKED BY STATE
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE

1.	Louisiana	13.1
2.	West Virginia	11.8
3.	Mississippi	11.7
4.	Alaska	10.8
5.	Alabama	9.8
6.	Kentucky	9.3
7.	New Mexico	9.2
8.	Wyoming	9.0
9.	Texas	8.9
10.	Michigan	8.8
11.	Arkansas	8.7
	Idaho	8.7
13.	Oregon	8.5
14.	Oklahoma	8.2
	Washington	8.2
16.	Illinois	8.1
	Montana	8.1
	Ohio	8.1
19.	Tennessee	8.0
20.	Colorado	7.4
21.	Iowa	7.0
	Wisconsin	7.0
23.	Arizona	6.9
24.	Pennsylvania	6.8
25.	California	6.7
	Indiana	6.7
27.	New York	6.3
	North Dakota	6.3
29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	6.2
30.	Missouri	6.1
31.	Nevada	6.0
	Utah	6.0
33.	Georgia	5.9
34.	Florida	5.7
35.	Kansas	5.4
36.	Maine	5.3
	Minnesota	5.3
	North Carolina	5.3
39.	Nebraska	5.0
	New Jersey	5.0
	Virginia	5.0
42.	Hawaii	4.8
43.	South Dakota	4.7
	Vermont	4.7
45.	Maryland	4.5
46.	Delaware	4.3
47.	Rhode Island	4.0
48.	Connecticut	3.8
	Massachusetts	3.8
50.	New Hampshire	2.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES ALL RACES						
16+	2,468	64.9	1,602	1,502	100	6.2%
16-19	227	48.7	110	89	20	18.5
20+	2,241	66.6	1,492	1,412	79	5.3
20-24	254	77.0	196	173	23	11.7
25-34	539	85.7	461	437	24	5.3
35-44	432	84.5	365	348	17	4.7
45-54	358	77.1	276	266	9	3.4
55+	658	29.5	194	188	6	3.1
WHITE						
16+	1,745	66.3	1,157	1,111	46	3.9
16-19	134	54.7	73	64	9	12.5
20+	1,610	67.4	1,085	1,047	36	3.3
20-24	165	81.3	135	124	10	7.8
25-34	363	86.4	314	304	10	3.0
35-44	300	86.2	258	251	7	2.8
45-54	275	78.7	217	212	4	1.9
55+	507	31.8	161	156	5	3.1
BLACK						
16+	705	61.4	433	379	54	12.4
16-19	91	39.0	35	24	11	30.8
20+	614	64.6	398	355	43	10.8
20-24	85	68.3	58	46	12	21.3
25-34	171	84.3	144	130	14	10.1
35-44	129	81.5	105	95	10	9.4
45-54	81	72.1	59	54	5	8.9
55+	148	21.6	32	30	2	6.3

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION - CONTINUED
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1986
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MALE						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,148	75.3%	864	821	43	5.0%
16-19	116	49.5	58	51	7	11.9
20+	1,032	78.1	806	770	36	4.5
20-24	123	83.4	103	93	9	9.2
25-34	258	95.4	246	236	10	4.2
35-44	203	94.4	192	185	7	3.4
45-54	168	89.2	150	144	6	3.8
55+	280	41.1	115	112	4	3.5
FEMALES						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,320	55.9	738	681	57	7.7
16-19	111	46.8	52	38	13	25.8
20+	1,209	56.7	686	641	44	6.4
20-24	131	71.0	93	79	13	14.5
25-34	281	76.8	215	201	14	6.5
35-44	230	75.7	174	163	11	6.1
45-54	190	66.4	126	123	4	2.8
55+	377	20.7	78	75	2	2.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES--1970, 1980-1985
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

1985-86	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	NET CHANGE 1985-86
Civilian Labor Force	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	113,544	115,461	117,834	+2,373
Employment	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	105,005	107,150	109,597	+2,447
Unemployment	7,637	8,273	10,678	10,717	8,539	8,312	8,237	- 75
Rate	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	--

Totals may not add due to rounding.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1986
UNITED STATES
(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
TOTAL	180,587	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
Men	85,798	65,422	60,892	4,530	6.9
Women	94,789	52,413	48,706	3,707	7.1
Men (20+)	78,523	61,320	57,569	3,751	6.1
Women (20+)	87,567	48,589	45,556	3,032	6.2
Both Sexes (16-19)	14,496	7,926	6,472	1,454	18.3
White	155,432	101,801	95,660	6,140	6.0
Men	74,390	57,217	53,785	3,433	6.0
Women	81,042	44,584	41,876	2,708	6.1
Men (20+)	68,413	53,675	50,818	2,857	5.3
Women (20+)	75,140	41,264	39,050	2,213	5.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	11,879	6,862	5,792	1,070	15.6
Black	19,989	12,654	10,814	1,840	14.5
Men	8,956	6,373	5,428	946	14.8
Women	11,033	6,281	5,386	894	14.2
Men (20+)	7,907	5,915	5,150	765	12.9
Women (20+)	9,945	5,855	5,128	728	12.4
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,137	883	536	347	39.3

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S. BY SEX AND RACE--1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION					
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
Total	100.0	41.9	31.0	12.7	14.4	15.0
Men	100.0	37.8	31.1	13.8	17.3	17.2
Women	100.0	46.8	30.9	11.3	10.9	12.4
White	100.0	42.8	31.0	12.6	13.6	14.5
Black	100.0	38.7	31.2	12.8	17.3	17.1

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE--1986

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY REASON				
	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
Total	100.0	48.9	12.3	26.2	12.5
Men	100.0	68.5	11.8	16.3	3.4
Women	100.0	40.4	14.1	38.7	6.8
White	100.0	50.1	13.4	25.4	11.1
Black	100.0	46.0	8.8	28.6	16.7

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UNITED STATES BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE--1986 (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

	BOTH SEXES					
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	16-19	WHITE	BLACK
Full-time Labor Force	97,237	58,600	38,637	3,132	83,730	10,670
Employed	90,529	54,684	35,845	2,400	78,779	9,121
Full-time	88,789	53,604	35,145	2,270	77,332	8,875
Part-time Econ. Reas.	1,740	1,040	700	130	1,447	246
Unemployed (Looking for Full-time work)	6,708	3,916	2,792	732	4,951	1,549
Percent of Full time Labor Force	6.9	6.7	7.2	23.4	5.9	14.5
Part-time Labor Force	20,598	6,821	13,777	4,794	18,071	1,983
Empl. on Vol. Pt.-time	15,221	4,658	10,563	3,451	13,806	1,035
Part-time Econ. Reas.	3,848	1,549	2,299	622	3,075	657
Unemployed (Looking for part-time work)	1,529	614	915	721	1,190	291
Percent of Part-time Labor Force	7.4	9.0	6.6	15.0	6.6	14.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

HOW THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DEVELOPED

It is impossible to know exactly how much unemployment exists at any given moment. A complete census of the population each month perhaps would give an exact count; however, this would be extremely costly and impractical considering the time involved in a census. Furthermore, the data would be obsolete as soon as completed because people are constantly changing jobs as well as constantly entering and leaving the labor market. The point is, the unemployment rate is not an exact measurement (such as a yard, a pound, or the temperature). The unemployment rate, though, is a fairly accurate economic indicator when analyzed in conjunction with other labor market indicators. It should be further noted that the unemployment rate is based on sound methodology that includes scientific sampling and reliable statistical techniques.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor is responsible for calculating the nation's unemployment rate each month. BLS also oversees the development of labor statistics for state and substate areas. BLS requires local data to be collected and estimates developed through uniform procedures. Thus, inconsistencies are avoided, and the federal government can use these estimates to allocate resources with a reasonable assurance of fairness.

Before explaining how the unemployment rate is calculated, it should be pointed out that some unemployment always exists, even in good economic times. People are constantly changing jobs and moving into and out of the labor market thus making an unemployment rate of zero impossible.

THE LABOR FORCE CONCEPT

The unemployment rate is based on the size of the labor force, not the general population. The labor force is made up of both the employed and the unemployed that are 16 years old or older.

To be counted as EMPLOYED, one must:

--Have worked for pay or profit during the survey week (week including the 12th of the reference month),

OR

--Have been temporarily absent from a job to which he or she would return.

To be counted as UNEMPLOYED, one must:

--Have no job,

--Be available for work, and

--Be actively seeking work.

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployment by the labor force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Labor Force (Employed + Unemployed)}}$$

HOW IS EMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

Measuring employment is a rather complex task, but it isn't hard to understand when you take it step-by-step. Here are the basic tools worked with in South Carolina:

*Employer Payroll Tax Records
*BLS Establishment Survey
*The Current Population Survey (CPS) of households

Employer Payroll Tax Records represent the most complete count of employment available. These are records that employers, subject to Unemployment Compensation statutes, file each quarter with the Employment Security Commission. These records cover over 60,000 employers and include about 90% of all workers in the state. However, because these reports are filed quarterly and time must be taken for editing and processing, actual employment figures based on these reports lag by up to six months. These figures do, however, provide a good benchmark, or starting point, from which employment can be projected to the current month of reference.

How is it done?.....

The answer is a monthly survey of establishments conducted cooperatively by the Employment Security Commission and the BLS. This survey, consisting of approximately 3,400 employers, is scientifically designed to represent all industries and establishments of all sizes. Through this monthly survey, conducted during the week of the 12th, trends in employment are determined, which enables the updating of employment estimates each month.

At the same time the Employment Security Commission is estimating current employment using establishment surveys, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of households--asking questions of household members about who's employed and unemployed. The CPS covers 68,000 households nationwide and is used to estimate nationwide employment each month. The South Carolina portion of the CPS yields an estimate of employment for the state. Thus, we have two independent observations of employment in South Carolina each month--establishment-based and household-based. The official employment estimate each month for the state is the result of a special technique using a six-month average of the two observations. The averaging process, called CPS adjustment, is designed to make South Carolina's employment estimates consistent with those of other states and the nation. Below, for illustration, are the three employment figures for March 1985.

Establishment Based	1,489,700
Household Based	1,469,200
Official Estimate	1,432,600

HOW IS UNEMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

As with employment, each state measures unemployment by following standard procedures prescribed by the BLS. Here are the primary tools that are used to estimate total unemployment:

A--Insured Unemployment-Based on claims filed by workers who are eligible for Unemployment Insurance
B--Disqualified Unemployed-Jobless workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance but are ineligible to draw because they are disqualified for some reason, such as misconduct or voluntarily quitting a job
C--Unemployed Exhaustees-Based on final payments issued to claimants
D--Delayed and Never Filers-Persons eligible for UI benefits but for some reason do not file claims or delay filing--based on national sample of claimant behavior
E--Unemployed New and Reentrants-Typically secondary wage earners such as housewives, students, etc., based on national sample of jobseeker behavior
F--The Current Population Survey of Households-Questions of household members' labor force status

Roughly speaking, the sum of A through E yields an estimate of unemployment for South Carolina each month. The CPS, mentioned earlier, gives us a second observation of unemployment for the same period. The official unemployment estimate is derived using the same six-month averaging technique (CPS adjustment) used for employment. Below are the unemployment figures for March 1985.

Estimate Based on Agency Administrative Data	68,300
Estimate Based on Household Survey	70,200
Official Unemployment Estimate	104,700

The unemployment rate is calculated as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Employment \& Unemployment}} = \frac{104,700}{1,537,300} = 6.8\%$$

ARE THESE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FINAL?

No! These estimates are preliminary. Each year, as employer payroll tax records are updated (remember, they lag up to six months), the employment estimates are revised. In other words, the employment estimates developed through sampling are replaced with the more complete counts from the payroll records. The BLS also "fine tunes" its estimates calculated through the CPS based on known changes in the population. The unemployment rate is not final until these revisions are made.

CERTAIN GROUPS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE ESTIMATES

Some individuals are not counted as either employed or unemployed and are, thus, not included in the labor force. These are:

A--Persons under 16 years of age;
B--Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions (regardless of age);
C--Students;
D--Housewives; and
E--Persons who have no jobs and are not looking because they believe none are available.

The last group, known as "discouraged workers," has been the object of much controversy. Many assert that the unemployment rate is understated because discouraged workers are not included. However, one must remember that unemployment is based on an individual's job-seeking activity--which can be objectively measured. A person's beliefs and desires are subjective, and cannot be easily measured.

WHAT AFFECTS TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT?

Because the economy is never static, month-to-month trends in employment and unemployment vary a great deal. Students enter the job market in the summer as new or reentrants to the labor force, pushing unemployment upward. The labor force usually expands during December as holiday hiring takes place, then contracts in January as these temporary workers leave the labor force. Weather also has an influence on seasonal trends. In good weather, normal agricultural activity accelerates, construction picks up, and tourism booms. Poor weather has the opposite effect. All of these situations, as well as ups and downs in the economy, affect the estimates.

Sometimes seasonal influences tend to "mask" actual changes in the economy that would normally be reflected in employment and unemployment trends. Therefore, in order to make economic analysis easier, the estimates are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique utilized by BLS to remove seasonal influence from the estimates. Application of this technique allows analysts to observe underlying economic movements in the time series and enables them to spot developing trends.

It should also be remembered that sampling and averaging techniques are used in developing the estimates, meaning that a certain amount of error is always present. However, when analyzed over time and used to observe trends (rather than considering absolute levels), employment and unemployment estimates and the resulting unemployment rate are excellent indicators of economic well-being.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
--1986--

The twelve-month average of nonagricultural employment in 1986 in South Carolina was 1,338,400, which was 42,200 greater than the average of 1985. In December, nonfarm employment reached a record high of 1,357,900. Employment gains were noted in six out of seven major industry divisions. Manufacturing, where jobs were eliminated because of layoffs and plant closings, was the sole industry division to post a decline from the previous year.

Over the twelve months, trade reported the largest employment growth in the private sector. The trade workforce increased 14,400 to 291,800. Approximately 86% of the employment upturn in trade was centered in the retail sector, which reached a level of 235,400. The wholesale trade job count, at 56,400, was 2,000 greater than that of one year earlier.

Substantial employment gains were also found in services, as 12,700 workers were added to the payrolls. Spearheading the growth were health services, and hotels and other lodging places.

Employment in the public sector rose 8,500 over the year to a level of 253,300. State government employed 5,200 more persons in 1986 than in 1985, as the nonschool industry group accounted for 73% of the growth. Gains in the industry group other than education boosted the local workforce to a level of 133,400, a gain of 3,000 over 1985. The federal job count experienced an increase of 400 over the twelve-month period.

The lowering of interest rates in 1986, which increased building activity, caused constrution employment to move up 4,300 to 88,100. Leading the industry's expansion were special trade contractors, where employment increased by 1,400.

An increase of 3,800 left employment in finance, insurance, and real estate moderately high over the year. Growth in the seasonally influenced real estate sector was primarily responsible for the advance. All other industry groups reported moderate upturns from one year earlier.

Reflecting job advances in trucking and warehousing, transportation and public utilities posted an employment gain of 100 from 1985 to 1986. However, during 1986, employment slipped below the previous year's average in electric, gas, and sanitary services (-1,000); and water transportation (-100).

Hit hard by imports which caused layoffs and plant closings, manufacturers in South Carolina lowered their work force by 1,400. The reduction in the manufacturing job count was found in durable-good sector. The hard-good sector experienced a 1,500 decline. The number of positions lost in the electrical and electronic equipment industry accounted for 87% of the overall decrease posted in durable goods. Electric and electronic equipment recorded an average of 20,300 workers in 1986, down 1,300 from 1985. Employment in furniture and fixtures dropped to 4,300, a loss of 600 positions. Slight job advanced were found in nondurable goods, where 100 employees were added to payroll listings. Within the soft-good sector, employment downturns were posted to textile mill products (-1,800), and chemicals and allied products (-300). However, these declines were more than offset by moderate increases in the remaining industry groups.